

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIX.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1907.

NO. 33

LOCAL NEWS.

For best hard and soft coal, go to Gilbert's coal yard. Prices always lowest. Beautiful post card albums, suitable for Christmas gifts, for sale at the Item stationery store.

After January 1st, the residents of Juniata, Altoona's hustling suburb, will have free mail delivery.

Undertaker Stubbs was in charge of the funeral of an Italian child at Mount Union on Monday.

Snow fell yesterday and last night to a depth of several inches and now we are experiencing real winter weather.

Miss Ethel Davis, of Mount Union was recently married at Elkton, Md., to Hampton H. Rowe, of St. Albans, W. Va.

Christmas post cards, folders, story books, enclosure cards, Christmas bells, masks, etc., for sale at the Item stationery store.

Jere Brumbaugh last week moved from Miss Ettie Outshall's tenant house on Sheridan street to one of Geo. L. Smith's new houses on Campbell street.

DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve—don't forget the name, and accept no substitute. Get DeWitt's. It's good for piles. Sold by Wright & Dell.

Visit the Item Stationery store and inspect the new post cards, story books, crepe paper, Christmas folders, etc., which have just been received.

The finest collection of photographic post cards—Mapleton views—ever shown in this place is now on display at the Item stationery store. Call and see them.

Agent J. G. Hicks is somewhat indisposed from rheumatism at the present time and the aid of the staff is sought to assist in getting about his daily labors.

Julian Derr, the Pennsylvania Railroad hospital nurse, at Mifflintown, was fatally shot by a drunken Italian laborer in that place on Thursday. The Italian was pursued and shot to death.

The leaving party of J. H. Miller and family and S. Calmenovitz and family extended all the people of Mapleton and vicinity hearty thanks for their kind treatment during their stay here. The two families left for Baltimore yesterday afternoon.

While stringing wire for the Juniata Hydro Electric company near Tyrone last Friday, Donald Swope, aged 18 years, whose home is in Philadelphia, fell from a ladder and broke his right leg below the knee. He is now in the Altoona hospital.

James C. Dell, of Hare's valley, captured a fine wild turkey on the last day of the season, thus maintaining his reputation as a turkey hunter by a very small margin. The bird was of this year's growth, in high flesh and weighed 16 pounds.

George M. Myton, a well known resident of Mount Union, was struck by train No. 13 while gathering coal near the Mt. Union bridge Monday afternoon and instantly killed. He was aged 50 years and is survived by a wife, three sons and two daughters.

Rev. T. H. MacLeod, pastor of the U. B. church, commenced his revival meeting Sunday evening. Rev. MacLeod preached an able sermon and was listened to by a large number of people. We trust the meeting may result in much good in this community.

To which is due the greater honors, Santa Claus or the stork, is a hard matter to decide in these strenuous days. Just now Mr. Stork would appear to have them, his latest accession being a new daughter in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Clowser on Glendower Way.

John Galbraith and M. C. Hong, court officers from Philadelphia, on Saturday took fourteen prisoners to the Huntingdon Reformatory. The prisoners were chained together in two divisions and from their deportment while at the Huntingdon station are deserving of the goal they now have reached.

Thousands of men and women in all walks of life are suffering from kidney and bladder troubles. Don't neglect your kidneys. Delays are dangerous. DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills afford quick relief for all forms of kidney and bladder trouble. A week's treatment 25c. Sold by Wright & Dell.

Elias Taylor, of 1209 Fifth avenue, Juniata, and a brakeman on the Altoona side of the Mifflin local, met an untimely death at 8:05 o'clock Saturday morning at the Pennsylvania Glass Sand company's siding at Granville, a short distance west of Lewistown. He was jolted or fell from his train and was mangled and crushed to death under the wheels.

Tag Your Dog.

On and after January 1, 1908, all dogs, whether assessed or not, that do not have license tags attached to their collar, whether on the street or on private premises, must be killed by the constable of each district. This is the law.

The act was passed by the last legislature and is a measure to prevent owners of dogs from evading the payment of tax. The county commissioners obtain tags for the county treasurer, and the owners of dogs are expected to call and get the tags after paying the dog tax. If the tax is not paid by January 1, it is the duty of the constable to kill the tagless canines.

This law does not apply to the borough dog license. In the borough the owners of dogs are compelled to buy two tags, one from the borough and the other from the county treasurer. The one tag shows that the borough license has been paid and the other shows that the county tax has been paid.

As this is the first year for the enforcement of the law the constables will likely not be so rigid in their work, but tagless canines will be promptly dispatched if the owner does not pay the tax after being notified.

Chased by a Big Bear.

Howard Rilling, foreman of the Pennsylvania railroad signalmen in the local yards, and David Brubaker, one of the signalmen, had a thrilling experience on Thursday afternoon when they were chased by a large black bear. They were at Union Furnace repairing a signal when a brain rushed down from the mountain side upon them. They had no guns and were compelled to flee for their lives. They started up the track with the bear in close pursuit.

Both men are good sprinters but they never ran as fast before as they did to try and outdistance the bear. Brubaker chased them almost to Birmingham, a distance of about two miles, when to the great delight of the pursued, the pursuer suddenly left the track and disappeared in the woods. The men were about out of breath by this time and could not have kept up the race much longer. When they arrived in the city, they had not yet recovered from the fright given them by the bear.—Altoona Mirror.

Mrs. Annie Dunn.

Mrs. Annie Dunn, widow of the late David Dunn, died at her residence, No. 231 Washington street, on Friday afternoon last after a short illness, aged 81 years, 2 months and 15 days. Mrs. Dunn was the youngest daughter of David Ferguson, one of the pioneers of Path valley, Franklin county. September 25, 1849, she was married to David Dunn, Esq., a well known citizen of Huntingdon, who preceded her to the spirit world January 13, 1885. She was one of Huntingdon's oldest citizens and resided here continuously for more than half a century during the whole of which time she was a devoted member of the Reformed church. She is survived by one brother and one son: Joseph Ferguson, of Pike county, Illinois, and Attorney H. B. Dunn, of this place. Funeral services Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. D. E. Masters officiating.—News.

In Memoriam.

Whereas, The great and supreme Ruler of the universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed fellow laborers Levi Wright; and, whereas, the long and intimate relation held with him in his faithful discharge of his duties in Latta Grove Grange No. 935 makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore,

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability which he has exercised in aid of our organization by service, contributions, and counsel will be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this organization, and will prove a serious loss to the community and the public.

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with bereaved we express our hope that even so great a loss to us may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this organization, a copy printed in the local paper, and that our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days.

R. P. SMITH
K. W. MIERLEY
JOSEPH H. DELL
Committee.

Post cards of all kinds, post card albums and a large stock of stationery at the Item stationery department. Come and examine the goods.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Jacob B. Shuman, of Huntingdon, was a Mapleton visitor Thursday.

—Walter Rutherford visited the family of John Heaster last Wednesday.

—William Wakefield and family are visiting his parents at McConnellstown.

—Mrs. Claudia Speer has been spending several days with her parents in Tyrone.

—Frank Longacre, of Mount Union, was a visitor to Mapleton Friday afternoon.

—Mrs. Jennie Swope has gone to Saltillo to visit among friends for a couple weeks.

—Elisha Fields, of Altoona, was a visitor at the home of his brother, R. C. Fields last Friday.

—Ira Swope, of Selinsgrove, spent a portion of the past week with his mother, Mrs. Jennie Swope.

—Gardie Geissinger, of Altoona, was the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Susan Oswalt, and family Thursday.

—Harry Baughman and wife, of Mount Union, were guests of L. E. Hancock's family last Thursday.

—Robert H. Brumbaugh, of Juniata, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brumbaugh, last Thursday.

—Rev. H. K. Bower, of the Mount Union Baptist church, was a visitor to Mapleton Friday afternoon.

—James Bair and wife entertained Mr. and Mrs. Ayers, of Blair county, at their home in this place last week.

—Mrs. Julia B. Dell and Miss Alice Wright spent Thanksgiving day with their aunt, Mrs. Whitney, at Shirleysburg.

—Miss Louie McCarl, who has been living at Enola, near Harrisburg, for the past several months, has returned home.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Shore left last Saturday for Clear Ridge, Fulton county, where she will visit among friends for several weeks.

—Mrs. W. S. Batty and daughter, of Cottage spent from Thursday till Monday visiting among friends in Mapleton and vicinity.

—Mrs. W. H. Stonebraker, of Mill Creek, spent last Friday afternoon with her friend, Mrs. G. W. Yocum, at Hotel Claridon.

—Miss Myrtle Wright, assistant principal in the Juniata public schools, spent Thanksgiving with parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Wright.

—E. E. Query and family, of Altoona, were Thanksgiving visitors at the home of Mrs. Q's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Smith, on Main street.

—Mrs. Miriam Warner, of Harrisburg, and Mrs. Jennie Hildebrand, of Johnsonburg, were guests last Friday of their aunt, Mrs. A. M. Parker.

—Mrs. Catherine Buchanan, of Mill Creek, and Mrs. Martha Sharrar, of Norwood, Illinois, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hicks, Friday.

—Mrs. Herbert Bowman and daughter, of Altoona were guests from Friday until Sunday of Mrs. Lou P. Bowman and Mrs. Alvin Decker in this place.

—Foster Bell, who holds a responsible position, with the P. R. R. Company at Altoona spent Sunday and Monday with his parents E. E. Bell and wife.

—Chester B. Gillam returned to his home in Huntingdon Sunday evening after a visit of several days with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Parker.

—L. C. Corbin, one of Juniata township's most substantial citizens, was the guest of his son Jesse and family in Mapleton Thursday evening and Friday.

—George Henneman and family, of Marysville, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Henneman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Harshbarger, in the west end of town.

—Mrs. Catherine Beale, of Altoona, returning from a visit to her brother, Victor Brumbaugh and family at Lewistown, paid her parental home in this place a brief visit last Friday.

—Miss Annie Shore, after spending a couple weeks at her home here, on Saturday returned to Trough Creek valley where she will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. McHenry.

—H. C. Jones, wife and daughter Bessie, of Philadelphia, spent several days of the past week in Mapleton as guests of Mrs. Jones' uncle and aunt, M. L. Rex and wife. Mrs. Jones will be remembered by most of our people as Miss Mollie Eichelberger who a number of years ago kept house for her uncle, the late W. H. Rex.

Harry D. Wicks Attempts Suicide.

Thursday, November 21st, there appeared in the city dailies a telegram from Williamsport stating that a man named Grimes had been arrested the previous day for stealing a gold watch from the person of Harry Wicks while the latter was dying as a result of a self-inflicted wound with suicidal intent. The story aroused considerable interest in this community as it was surmised that the Harry Wicks referred to might be Harry D. Wicks, formerly of Mapleton, husband of Miss Kate Long, also of Mapleton. No confirmation of the news, nor further information excepting rumors, having been received here the opinion obtained that the telegram referred to some one of a similar name. Recent intelligence, however, establishes the fact that the victim was Harry D. Wicks, formerly of Mapleton.

Friday last the Item received a letter from Mrs. H. D. Wicks, now living in Newberry, a suburb of Williamsport, giving particulars of the affair also enclosing a clipping from a Williamsport newspaper stating the circumstances and causes of the attempt at suicide.

The deed was committed at his home 937 Arch Street, Newberry. Mrs. Wicks had gone out leaving Mr. Wicks taking a bath in the bath room and as she was leaving he said to her that he must hurry as he had to be back in fifteen minutes. Soon afterward the shooting occurred. The bullet entered his left temple and passed out his right ear. One eye is destroyed, and should he recover, there is little hope of his having the use of the other. He was removed to the Williamsport hospital. Mrs. Wicks goes to see him every day and she says he talks intelligibly when spoken to but seems to be in a semi-conscious condition and is not out of danger. Hopes of his recovery are now entertained.

Three or four years ago Mr. Wicks underwent an operation at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, for an affection of the brain which at the time threatened his mind. Frequently since that, his wife says, he has suffered attacks of temporary aberration of the mind, and was in a measure able to lessen the force of these attacks by use of a prescription given him at the time of the operation. This prescription having become lost or mislaid they did not have the remedy at hand and it was during the recurrence of one of these attacks that Mr. Wicks committed the rash act which has brought so much suffering to him and so much agony to his family and friends. The rumor that Mr. Wicks had been indulging in intoxicants and was under the influence of liquor is denied. Rev. Baker, a Presbyterian minister, had been talking to Mr. Wicks a short time before the shooting occurred and says such a report is false. He further states he has known Mr. Wicks ever since the latter had located at Newberry and considered him a fine man. In his family relations he was an excellent husband and a very indulgent parent and consequently his family are much grieved over the unfortunate occurrence.

Following is the clipping above referred to which appeared in the Williamsport Sun last Thursday:

"Mrs. Harry D. Wicks, the wife of the Sims & Co., construction superintendent, who attempted suicide recently in his Arch street home has given an explanation of the man's action. It was at first supposed that Wicks had committed the deed after losing his position, but this was shown to be incorrect, he having been still in the employ of the company at the time of the shooting. Further he was said to have been drinking heavily at the time of and proceeding, the attempt to end his life. Both these assertions are denied by his wife who stated that the man's actions was due to his state of mind caused by an affection of the brain, to which he has been subject for some time. Four or five years ago Wicks suffered an illness which left his mind affected to such an extent that an operation was resorted to, his skull having been opened and the brain treated at its base. Since that time he has been using a prescription which gave him relief at times when he felt the effect of the operation, or the original trouble. A few weeks ago he had felt a recurrence and at that time expressed fear that he would again have to undergo an operation. The prescription which he had had filled for use repeatedly had been lost and it was impossible for him to obtain relief. The day pre-

Court Notes.

The December term of court was called at 1:15 o'clock Monday afternoon. Hon. Joseph M. Woods, president judge, and W. H. Benson and Harris Richardson, his associates, on the bench.

Forty-three constables were sworn to their returns.

Twenty-one grand jurors were sworn. A. R. Leffard appointed foreman of Grand Jury.

Eleven jurymen were excused.

H. W. Crouse was appointed constable to the grand jury and L. W. Bathurst and John S. Hetrick constables to petit juries.

The motion and petition business occupied the attention of the court most of the afternoon. The following was disposed of:

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Petition of citizens of Carbon and Todd townships for road from Coalmont to Little valley. Appointment of John Messmer, Henry Davis and J. C. Neff as viewers continued.

Report of viewers appointed to view site for a bridge over Crooked creek in Walker township continued until February term, 1908.

Report of viewers appointed to view site for a county bridge over Spring creek in Clay township read and approved.

Report of viewers appointed to view and fix site for a bridge over Murray's run in Oneida township confirmed nisi.

DIVORCES.

Theodosia Hawn vs. Samuel Hawn. C. H. Whittaker, Esq., appointed master. Caroline Haffley vs. Jesse C. Haffley. Subpoena awarded.

Blanche P. Snyder vs. George D. Snyder. Divorce granted upon payment of costs.

Minnie McDonald vs. James McDonald. Subpoena awarded.

Rachel King vs. William King. Will J. Forbes, Esq., appointed master.

Gertrude F. Hummel vs. Harry J. Hummel. James S. Woods, Esq., appointed master.

Margaret E. Tanner vs. Arthur H. Tanner. D. H. Myers, Esq., appointed master.

Ada Pearl McManigal vs. Jesse Floyd McManigal. Appointment of James S. Woods, Esq., as master continued.

Anna H. Jett vs. William L. Jett. Subpoena awarded.

Anna E. Clendenning vs. John T. Clendenning. Subpoena awarded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charter of Huntingdon Business Men's Association approved and association incorporated.

Charter of The Harry's Valley Rod and Gun Club approved and club incorporated.

Report of S. G. Rudy, auditor to make distribution of balance in hands of Chas. Stelker, committee of Michael Winters, lunatic, confirmed nisi.

Ordered and decreed that the jury commissioners meet at Huntingdon at least thirty days before the next term of court and when so met take from the jury wheel the names of all persons therein and then make a new selection of persons to the number of six hundred and fifty sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jurors in the respective courts of the county for the year 1908.

C. H. Whittaker, Esq., appointed to audit the accounts of the prothonotary and register and recorder.

Account of L. M. Haggerty, committee of Isorah Shaffer, late of Morris township, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Report of commission to enquire into the alleged lunacy of Martin Wilson approved and it is ordered that Martin Wilson be taken by the Sheriff of Huntingdon county to the Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble Minded at Polk, Venango county, there to be confined at the expense of the county of Huntingdon until the further order of the court.

House of William Davis in West township, designated as the place to deposit the ballot box of West township election district.

Argument of motion to continue the

Continued on fourth page.

ceding the shooting he said he could not stand it much longer and insisted that he would have to go to the hospital. The day he shot himself he was suffering intensely, although otherwise seeming in good spirit. Mrs. Wicks insists that at the time of the shooting her husband was entirely sober and that it was not the effect of liquor that caused him to commit the rash act. It is eight days today since Wicks had been a patient at the hospital, his condition remaining unchanged."

LABOR WORLD.

A new union of steam engineers was recently installed at Lowell, Mass.

A new district council of carpenters has been organized at St. Paul, Minn.

Barbers in London, Ont., have received an increase of \$1 a week in wages.

The American Federation of Labor voted for the exclusion of all Asiatic labor from the United States.

The United States Printing Company closed its largest plant, in Brooklyn, locking out 1200 employees.

The second quarter of 1907 resulted in an increase in wages for 7640 men employed in the building trades of Canada.

Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor publish 245 weekly or monthly papers devoted to the cause of labor.

Work has been delayed on the Labor Temple in Los Angeles, Cal., but it is expected to be ready for occupancy by the first week in January.

In 1906 315 children under fourteen years of age were granted permits in New South Wales to remain away from school and work in factories.

A recent conference at Swansen, England, between unions engaged in the steel trade and the employers resulted in an eight-hour working day being conceded.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has placed orders for the construction of 200 all-steel cars for its passenger equipment, which is the result of a long period of inquiry and experiment.

The district over which the Chicago (Ill.) carpenters' union extends contains about 12,000 men, inclusive of about 2000 wood workers in the mills, who have lately joined the carpenters.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

All the Governors have been invited to the White House in May.

Viscount Aoki denied that he had invited Rear-Admiral Evans and his fleet to visit Japan.

Advices from Brussels hint at a complete disagreement between King Leopold and the Congo delegates.

The Sturgis liquor law deputies were mobbed by a crowd of 1000 persons during a raid at Oldtown, Me.

German students in the Berlin University denounced drinking and formed an organization to check the habit.

The newspapers of Valparaiso, Chile, published articles protesting against the immigration of Chinese into the United States.

Increasing pro-American sentiment in St. Croix and St. Thomas indicate a desire for the annexation of the islands by the United States.

The Hepburn banking commission obtained data from which to recommend legislation putting a stop to outrageous receivership charges.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, has recommended the construction of four battleships more powerful than any now being built.

J. Pierpont Morgan arranged for the sale of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to the Steel Trust and cleared up the whole trust situation.

Three grammes of radium have been extracted at Vienna from 10,000 kilograms of pitchblende at one-third the cost of previous production.

President Trumbull, president of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company, said the gross earnings of his road were increasing, despite the hard times.

The revenue of British Columbia is twenty per cent. greater than last year. Arrangements have been made with the Salvation Army to bring over 1000 immigrants.

Careless English Letter Writers.

Every year there are 26,000 letters posted in England without addresses.

BEGAN YOUNG

Had "Coffee Nerves" From Youth.

"When very young I began using coffee and continued up to the past six months," writes a Texas girl.

"I had been exceedingly nervous, thin and very fallow. After quitting coffee and drinking Postum Food Coffee about a month my nervousness disappeared and has never returned. This is the more remarkable as I am a Primary teacher and have kept right on with my work.

"My complexion now is clear and rosy, my skin soft and smooth. As a good complexion was something I had greatly desired, I feel amply repaid even tho this were the only benefit derived from drinking Postum.

"Before beginning its use I had suffered greatly from indigestion and headache; these troubles are now unknown.

"Best of all, I changed from coffee to Postum without the slightest inconvenience, did not even have a headache. Have known coffee drinkers who were visiting me, to use Postum a week without being aware that they were not drinking coffee.

"I have known several to begin the use of Postum and drop it because they did not boil it properly. After explaining how it should be prepared they have tried it again and pronounced it delicious."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

ARMY MAY RESORT TO CONSCRIPTION

U. S. War Department Exercised Over Lack of Recruits.

PROBLEM GROWING SERIOUS

More Pay, Conscription or No Men, Says the Annual Report of Adjt.-Gen. Ainsworth—Suggestions For Luring Recruits.

Washington, D. C.—Another evidence that there is "something wrong with the army" is contained in the annual report of Major-General Ainsworth, Adjutant-General of the army. He shows that the authorized enlistment strength of the army on October 15 last was 69,861, exclusive of the Porto Rican provisional regiment and the Philippine scouts, while the actual number of enlisted men in the army on the same date was only 50,190, or nearly 20,000 less than the authorized strength. On October 15, 1906, the deficiency was only 7830. The 3400 enlisted men of the hospital corps are not included in the number given. General Ainsworth says that the falling off in strength is due to the fact that it was impossible to obtain enlistments and re-enlistments sufficient to fill the places vacated by men separated from the service by expiration of their term of enlistment, and other causes.

Commenting upon this situation, General Ainsworth says that if something is not done to improve the situation it may be necessary to resort to conscription. Upon this subject he says:

"Notwithstanding efforts on the part of the War Department and the recruiting officers and their parties in all parts of the country, it has been found impossible wholly to make good the losses occurring in the present strength of the army, to say nothing of increasing that strength to the limit authorized by law and executive order.

"The Government in its efforts to procure men for the army is now competing everywhere with private employers who are able to offer men much greater inducements than the Government now offers, at least in the matter of pay. If present conditions continue there will be nothing for the Government to do but to meet this competition by materially increasing the soldiers' pay or to evade these competitions altogether by a resort to conscription."

As to the causes for this state of affairs, the adjutant-general says they are the same to a considerable extent as those which lead to desertion. During the last fiscal year there were 4522 desertions—5.6 per cent. of the army—as against 7.4 per cent. during the preceding year. Reasons for the decrease are not difficult to find, according to the report. They are, in brief, the substitution of confinement in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth for confinement at military posts, as a punishment for desertion; the discontinuance of final enlistments at recruiting stations, with the resulting elimination of the large percentage of men who were reasonably certain to desert within a few days after enlistment under the old system; and the other reasons, already referred to, which prevent the full recruitment of the army. These are:

The low rate of pay, as compared with that obtaining in civil life; dissatisfaction with the hard work of practice marches, drills and the fatigue duties necessary to keep a post in good condition; the abolition of the canteen; failure of recruits to appreciate the obligations of a contract, and their ignorance of the character of the crime of desertion; frequent changes of company officers, due to a shortage of officers, and the lack of experienced, capable, well-paid and satisfied non-commissioned officers. The report states that the means for the removal of most of these causes are obvious, and are to a considerable extent beyond the control of the War Department, in that it will require legislation by Congress, both to increase the pay and to restore the canteen.

PROVISION PRICES DOWN.

Sweeping Reductions Made by Chicago Wholesalers in Meat and Fowl.

Chicago.—Sweeping reductions in the prices of meat and provisions are promised Chicago consumers as a result of a similar decline in the prices of live stock that has been going on for the last forty days. Reductions in the wholesale price of these commodities were made averaging about ten per cent. for all kinds of meats and poultry.

This reduction and the new schedule of prices undoubtedly will be put into effect at once.

Decision Against Taggart's Hotel.

The case of the State against hotels in West Baden and French Lick, Ind., was reversed by the Appellate Court at Indianapolis. The decision says their charter did not authorize gambling, which has been publicly done, and the case is remanded with instructions to overrule the demurrer, which held the complaint insufficient. Thomas Taggart is the principal stockholder in the French Lick Hotel company.

FINANCIER ENDS HIS LIFE

Former President of Borough Bank Dies by Own Hand in Brooklyn.

Cut His Throat With a Razor in Mansion He Had Lost—Deserted by His Allies.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Broken in spirit by the loss of his fortune, obtained by the use of the money of the depositors of the Borough Bank; humiliated by his incarceration in Raymond Street Jail and convinced that the men with whom he had dealt in his "high finance" operations had left him to his fate, Howard Maxwell, former president of the Borough Bank, stood before a mirror in his home, at No. 182 Congress street, Brooklyn, cut his throat and slashed his left wrist. He used two razors and a pen-knife.

As he sank to the floor of the bathroom he screamed his wife's name. That was the last word he uttered, his windpipe having been severed by the two razor strokes. One sweep was from left to right, the other from right to left. Mrs. Maxwell ran to the bathroom and found her husband unconscious. Two doctors in the neighborhood were brought quickly to the house, and they stitched the windpipe and the radial artery in the left wrist. The operation of tracheotomy was performed soon afterward in the Long Island College Hospital, but Maxwell died on the operating table.

The ruined banker had been apparently cheerful, though extremely nervous from the time he returned on Monday night after he had been admitted to bail. His wife said he had not threatened to kill himself, but commiserated with her on their moneyless condition.

He spoke of the treatment he had received in comparison with that of Gow and Campbell, with whom he was indicted and who were bailed out as soon as they had been arraigned.

When Maxwell was dying another chapter in the Brooklyn bank scandal was being written in the County Court, where John G. Jenkins, Jr., former president of the Jenkins Trust Company; his brother Frank, who had been president of the Williamsburg Trust Company, and his brother Frederick, until recently a director in the Jenkins Trust, were being arraigned on a joint indictment charging them with forgery in the third degree. They were held in \$10,000 bail each.

John G. Jenkins, Jr., was smuggled away by his counsel before the detectives could reach him to carry him off to headquarters for the taking of his picture and measurements for the Bertillon record. He remained in hiding and balked the police successfully. When Frank was arraigned two hours afterward and bailed the detectives took him by force, and one of the most remarkable scenes, amounting almost to a riot, took place in the street.

Depositors clamored for the life of the banker. They spat upon and jeered him. One man struck him a stunning blow in the face, the police making no attempt to arrest any of the assailants.

Meantime two detectives went to the home of Frederick Jenkins and, ignoring his plea of illness, forced him to choose between being dragged out of the house in pajamas and going forth fully attired for the street. He chose to dress and accompany the detectives without further protest. They took him to Police Headquarters and, in spite of his protest, "mugged and measured" him.

He was being led to court when he and his captors met the struggling crowd about Frank. The brothers looked at each other without giving a sign of recognition. Frederick was arraigned and bailed without further trouble.

TICK IS KILLING PARTRIDGES.

Because of Insect's Ravages a Long Closed Season is Advocated.

Albany, N. Y.—A movement is on foot to have a closed season of from two to five years in this State on partridges, and the State authorities favor such a measure. Such a season is urged to permit the birds to recover from the ravages of the tick, an insect which has depleted the birds in this State, New Jersey and Canada. Hunters who have been out this fall report few birds, and the officials of the Forest, Fish and Game Department learned that the reason for the scarcity was the fatal effects of the tick, for many dead birds were found.

Old sportsmen report that there was a similar attack of these insects twenty-five years ago.

ROOSEVELT PLEDGE TO CUBA.

United States Will Withdraw When the Islanders Request It.

Tampa, Fla.—General Carlos Garcia Velez, one of Cuba's foremost men, who has been in this country several months on commission to investigate American prison and charitable institutions, has sailed for Havana.

While at Washington he called on President Roosevelt, and was authorized to say to the Cuban people that the United States would withdraw whenever Cuba felt that intervention was no longer necessary and would make formal request. General Velez hurried home by request of his Government to use his influence in the settlement of the strike troubles at Havana.

Brief News BY WIRE

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Cortelyou has made all allotments of the new Treasury certificates, and believes that the issue will not greatly exceed \$25,000,000.

William J. Bryan called at the White House and had a short talk with President Roosevelt.

Senators Teller, of Colorado, and Curtis, of Kansas, urged the President to begin prosecutions in behalf of the Kicking Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma. They say the Indians have been robbed of land to the value of \$250,000 by syndicates of prominent men in Oklahoma.

The "blue book" issued at Washington showed a total of 306,000 persons in the employ of the United States Government.

Rear-Admiral Evans said in Washington the Atlantic fleet will start for the Pacific on December 16.

The Navy Department accepted the submarine Tarantula and has assigned it to the flotilla maneuvering in Narragansett Bay.

In Washington the belief is current that Secretary Taft's visit to the Orient, coupled with the transfer of the American fleet, will morally strengthen China in resisting possible aggressions of France and Japan.

Plans for a mobile system of coast defense for the Atlantic seaboard by submarines were made by the Navy Department.

A letter from the President to members of the Cabinet forbidding third-term activity by Federal officeholders was made public.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Felix Daehne, Chancellor of the German Legation at Havana, was arrested on an embezzlement charge.

Regis H. Post, Governor of Porto Rico, is earning much praise by his administration of the affairs of the island. The natives have made rapid strides along industrial lines under his encouragement.

With the completion of the enumeration in Cuba it was stated that the troops may be withdrawn in June.

Benito Legarda and Pablo Ocampo, the latter one of the followers of Aguinaldo, were chosen as Philippine Commissioners to the United States.

All of the \$5,000,000 loan offered by Governor Magoon to the banks for the purpose of helping the Cuban planters will be taken by the end of the month.

Cuba's economic outlook, while far from desperate, is perhaps equally far from encouraging. The proposed \$5,000,000 loan will hardly "open the way for the full reestablishment of agrarian prosperity."

Two hundred Cuban labor leaders were thrown into jail following threats that strikers in the masons' strike would be armed.

DOMESTIC.

At Georgetown, Ky., a jury to try Caleb Powers, charged with the murder of William Goebel, was completed. It was made up of eight Democrats and four Republicans.

A combination of Pittsburgh breweries, with a united capital of \$25,000,000, is being planned, and will likely be successfully launched about the first of February.

President Eliot, of Harvard University, addressed the sixty-third annual meeting of the New England Teachers' Association, at Boston.

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals decided that the police cannot hold a man as a suspicious character, but must have a specific charge against him.

John D. Archbold, in a speech in New York City, declared that none of his wealth is tainted, and that he had an honorable business career of fifty years.

Reductions in prices of all meats except the choicest cuts of beef were announced in Chicago and New York.

Clio, Ark., the home of 300 lumber mill employees and their families, is to be depopulated, as the result of an order issued by Judge Elliott, of Little Rock, which grew out of the recent triple assassination there.

H. E. Schuknecht, assistant Illinois Food Commissioner, announced that buttermilk as sold by the majority of Chicago dealers is a composition of skim milk and lactic acid bacteria.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Canadian treaty, it was announced at Ottawa, is the first of a series of trade agreements to aid Canada in marketing her products.

Japanese immigrants were detained at Victoria, owing to a dispute between the steamship agents and the United States and Canadian immigration officials.

The declaration of the Government read in the Duma reiterated the idea of the autocratic power of the Russian Emperor as the sole guarantee of security and welfare.

Prince Von Buelow discussed foreign politics in the Reichstag, saying Germany was awaiting developments with calm reserve.

The Shah of Persia convoked the Assembly, his Cabinet and notables, and warned them against agitation.

Earl Grey, in his speech from the throne at the opening of the Dominion Parliament, discussed the Newfoundland fisheries question and immigration matters.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually, Disperses Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old. To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package. SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. One size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

In Japan the men outnumber the women. The ratio there is 980 to 1000.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The folding envelope was first used in 1839.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25¢ a bottle

The wings of a fly in flight move 350 times a second.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

Billiards were invented in France in 1471.

SORES AS BIG AS PENNIES.

Whole Head and Neck Covered—Hair All Came Out—Suffered 6 Months—Cured in 3 Weeks by Cuticura.

"After having the measles my whole head and neck were covered with scaly sores about as large as a penny. They were just as thick as they could be. My hair all came out. I let the trouble run along, taking the doctor's blood remedies and rubbing on salve, but it did not seem to get any better. It stayed that way for about six months; then I got a set of the Cuticura Remedies, and in about a week I noticed a big difference, and in three weeks it was well entirely and I have not had the trouble any more, and as this was seven years ago, I consider myself cured. Mrs. Henry Porter, Albion, Neb., Aug. 25, '06."

In Danger.

"Off for a two weeks' prowl in the woods, eh?" said the first guide. "Well, the boys in camp will miss you, Petey."

"Thanks," replied the second guide, grimly. "I hope this amateur hunter from the city will do the same."—Chicago News.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY, FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1896.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Economy.

Economy is the science of buying a \$2 hat for \$3.75 when a good one may be had for \$4. It is a harmless and fascinating pursuit for those who can afford it, but a poor man has no business to fritter away his time and substance on such extravagances. Women are particularly addicted to it, and often become so skilful that they are able to get through January without encroaching on their April allowance.

Men who have such wives are naturally very proud of them, and are willing to redouble their efforts, if necessary, in order to provide them with the means to develop the habit. —Life.

PROOF FOR TWO CENTS.

If You Suffer With Your Kidneys and Back Write to This Man.

G. W. Winney, Medina, N. Y., invites kidney sufferers to write to him.

To all who enclose postage he will reply, telling how Doan's Kidney Pills cured him after he had doctored and had been in two different hospitals for eighteen months, suffering intense pain in the back, lameness, twinges when stooping or lifting, languor, dizzy spells and rheumatism. "Before I used Doan's Kidney Pills," says Mr. Winney, "I weighed 143. After taking 10 or 12 boxes I weighed 162 and was completely cured."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



PANIC--HUH!



—Cartoon by F. Bowers, in the Indianapolis News.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE RECENT FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Panic began on October 16.
Ten banks in New York City suffered runs, some of which forced suspension.
Thirty-five banks in other cities suffered runs.
Eighteen deaths have resulted, either suicides or through sickness brought on by worry.
Three men have been indicted and arrested for bank fund juggling; at least four others are likely to be.
Seventeen banks in New York City suspended payment wholly or in part.
Fifty-four banks in other cities suspended.
Fifteen of this whole number have resumed.
About \$125,000,000 has been withdrawn from banks in New York City, much of it, however, to be redeposited in other banks.
\$535,000,000, estimated, has been withdrawn from banks elsewhere.
Gold engaged from abroad.....\$81,225,000
Money sent from New York for relief of interior.....100,000,000
Cities over 100,000 population using clearing house certificates.....23
Amount of clearing house certificates outstanding in New York.....\$75,000,000
*Mills and factories closed or partly suspended.....125
*Number of employees out of work.....135,000
Number of factories and mills assigning.....14
**Amount of money involved in failures.....\$28,805,000
Facts of Previous Panics.
1857....Specie payments suspended 8 weeks.
1873....Specie payments suspended 6 weeks.
1893....Specie payments suspended 5 weeks.

* Only enterprises employing 500 or more men considered. Railway operations included.
** Only failures involving \$5000 or more considered.
Above facts and figures taken from telegraphic advices to the New York Tribune from all over the country.

RESUME OF THE PANIC.

Tragedy and Comedy--How the Country-Wide Financial Squeeze Grew From a Small Failure.

New York City.—The financial squeeze has now been on for a trifle more than four weeks, and the people all over the country, realizing that the worst is over, are gathering about the stoves in the corner stores, discussing what might be called the superficial developments of the panic. Some of these are mentioned, even yet, with the old shiver of alarm. In many of them, however, is found humor; in others tragedy.
For instance, back in Kankakee the experience of the old "tight wad" money lender who went to the city to collect a note, insisted on currency and had to charter a truck and a freight car to get it home is greeted with uproarious laughter. But the story of the little widow just around the corner is recalled in silence. Her small sum was in a city bank which closed. She stood before its doors a whole night and a day, and came home, when the suspension notice was posted, weakened in body and literally scared to death.

The whole trouble seemed to start from one apparently—at that time—insignificant failure. The failure, however, was followed by rumors involving the names of several prominent bankers. These were soon forced out of office, and runs started on their banks. The trouble spread in waves over New York City. The community's spine was shaken with the cold chills of panic and the agony passed in waves from Wall Street to Harlem, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. Bank officers who had been skating on thin ice scrambled for the shore, but their moves only shattered what support they had had, and they found themselves struggling in the cold black water of the law.

On this phase of the situation a Harlem bank president who has been active in the banking world for nearly two score years commented.

Banker on the Panic.

"There are many bankers, cashiers, bookkeepers and clerks included," he said, "who would live to old age without the blight of dishonor if there were no such thing as bank runs and panics. A man may have invested the money he has 'borrowed'—quote that word, please—so safely that he will actually be able to return it if everything goes right. But the first thing he knows his bank is involved in trouble like that we have just passed through, and he finds his books in the hands of the bank examiner. Before jumping on necks with hobnails in our boots, let's stop and think how many honest men to-day would have had the blight of State's prison on their past had a financial flurry occurred at just the right, or, rather, the wrong time. Who can tell?"

The panic passed over the country like a wave, with its start in Manhattan Island. This wave's progress is reflected in the news dispatches. The day of the first trouble here, Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were sending in optimistic reports in an "I told you so" tone. The next day the dispatches from these cities told of precautionary measures. Then the precautions were taken up by cities a little further on, and those near by found themselves involved in runs and suspensions. And so it went until the wave broke itself, so to speak, on the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

Different Kinds of Runs.

There have been, bankers say, three kinds of runs—panic runs, silly runs and runs started by mistake. The panic runs were the general order resulting from the unsettled state of credit.

At least two runs were started by mistakes in newspaper stories about the general banking situation.

A run on a bank up the State was caused in this way: The cashier got a telephone message from home that some medicine was needed immediately for the baby. The cashier called an office boy, followed him to the door of the bank in telling him the errand, and sped him on his way with the admonition, "Now run." Unfortunately two or three panicky depositors were entering and heard only the word "run" coming from the cashier. They were influential men in the community, and when they immediately drew out all their deposits their example was followed by several others. Rumor took up the case there and handled it in its old thorough-going manner.

The use of clearing house certificates and the premium on money have resulted in some curious incidents. In St. Louis the certificates were accepted on street cars. In one town in the Middle West where the lack of currency was peculiarly felt the merchants, nearly all of whom were manufacturers, paid their workmen in the old-fashioned "shin plasters," and the town is now in possession of a currency of its own, supplemented by that of Uncle Sam.

Lots of Silver Used.

Restaurant men down town, especially proprietors of the grab-and-run shops, say they have never in their lives seen so many silver dollars and so much small gold. One of the cheaper restaurants in closing business on Friday night had more than \$200 in silver dollars. Most of these were bright and new, but dated from 1870 to 1880. The young woman cashier, who heretofore has done the banking for the concern, was unable to carry the deposit to the bank, and a waiter had to be sent with her.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 4c. per quart.

BUTTER.
Creamery—Western, extra... 28 @ 28 1/2
Firsts... 26 1/2 @ 27
State dairy, finest... 25 @ 27
Good to prime... 25 @ 26
Factory, thirds to firsts... 16 1/2 @ 21

BEANS.
Marrow, choice... 2 20 @ 2 25
Medium, choice... 2 27 1/2 @ 2 30
Red kidney, choice... 2 50 @ 2 55
Pea... 2 @ 2 40
Yellow eye... 2 @ 2 25
White kidney... 2 70 @ 2 75
Black turtle soup... 1 90 @ 1 95
Lima, Cal... 3 60 @ 3 65

CHEESE.
State, full cream... 14 1/2 @ 15
Small... 1 @ 15 1/2
Part skims, common... 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Full skims... 1 @ 2

EGGS.
Jersey—Fancy... 45 @ 50
State—Good to choice... 38 @ 43
Western—Firsts... 30 @ 32

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.
Pears, Seckel, per bbl... 5 00 @ 7 00
Bartlett, per bbl... 5 00 @ 7 00
Apples, per bbl... 1 50 @ 4 50
Grapes, Niagara, per basket... 12 @ 15
Delaware, per basket... 12 @ 15
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl... 3 00 @ 8 00
Jersey, per bbl... 5 50 @ 6 00
Quinces, per bbl... 3 50 @ 4 50

DRESSED POULTRY.
Turkeys, per lb... 13 @ 20
Broilers, Phila., per lb... 15 @ 20
Fowls, per lb... 10 @ 13 1/2
Ducks, spring, per lb... 8 @ 14
Geese, spring, per lb... 13 @ 21
Squabs, per dozen... 1 50 @ 2 25

HAY AND STRAW.
Hay, prime, per 100 lb... 1 @ 1 10
No. 1, per 100 lb... 1 @ 1 07 1/2
No. 2, per 100 lb... 1 00 @ 1 05
Clover mixed, per 100 lb... 75 @ 1 00
Straw, long rye... 65 @ 70

HOPS.
State, 1907, choice... 16 @ 17
Medium, 1907... 12 @ 13
Pacific Coast, 1907, choice... 10 @ 11
Choice, 1906... 6 @ 6

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, State, per sack... 1 70 @ 1 80
Jersey, per bbl... 1 60 @ 1 90
Sweets, per basket... 1 50 @ 2 00
Tomatoes, per carrier... 1 00 @ 1 50
Egg plant, per box... 1 00 @ 1 75
Squash, per bbl... 1 25 @ 2 00
Peas, per basket... 2 00 @ 5 00
Peppers, per bbl... 1 00 @ 2 00
Lettuce, per basket... 50 @ 1 00
Cabbages, per ton... 3 00 @ 5 00
String beans, per basket... 1 00 @ 2 50
Onions, Conn., white, per bbl... 2 50 @ 4 50
Yellow, per bbl... 1 75 @ 2 25
Orange Co., red, per bag... 1 00 @ 1 50
Carrots, per bbl... 75 @ 1 00
Beets, per bbl... 1 50 @ 1 75
Turnips, per bbl... 75 @ 1 25
Okra, per carrier... 1 50 @ 3 00
Lima beans, per bag... 50 @ 1 75
Cauliflower, per bbl... 1 50 @ 3 50
Cucumbers, per box... 2 00 @ 3 50
Celery, per doz... 10 @ 45
Horse radish, per bbl... 5 00 @ 6 00
Pumpkins, per bbl... 75 @ 1 00
Watercress, per 100 bunches... 50 @ 1 25
Spinach, per bbl... 1 00 @ 1 75
Kale, per bbl... 50 @ 60
Oyster plants, 100 bunches... 3 00 @ 5 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt... 6 @ 11
Parsnips, per bbl... 1 00 @ 1 25

GRAIN, ETC.
Flour—Winter patents... 4 85 @ 5 35
Spring patents... 5 30 @ 6 25
Wheat, No. 2 red... 1 02 1/2 @ 1 04 1/2
No. 1 Northern Duluth... 1 @ 1 18
Corn, No. 2... 64 1/2 @ 64 1/2
No. 2 yellow... 64 1/2 @ 64 1/2
Oats, mixed... 52 @ 52
Clipped white... 52 1/2 @ 60
Rye, No. 2 Western... 91 @ 91
Lard, city... 8 @ 8

GAME.
Quail, per doz... 3 00 @ 5 00
Plover, golden, per doz... 4 50 @ 4 75
Snipe, per doz... 3 00 @ 3 50
Woodcock, per pair... 1 00 @ 1 25
Grouse, per pair... 3 00 @ 3 50
Ducks, canvas, per pair... 2 75 @ 3 00
Rabbits, cottontail, per pair... 30 @ 36

LIVE STOCK.
Beefes, city dressed... 8 @ 10 1/2
Calves, city dressed... 9 @ 14 1/2
Country dressed... 8 @ 13
Sheep, per 100 lb... 3 00 @ 5 00
Lamb, per 100 lb... 5 75 @ 6 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb... 4 @ 70
Country dressed, per lb... 6 @ 8 1/2

PACKERS CUT PRICE OF MEATS.

Concession of 10 Per Cent. to Retailers Who Are Shading 3 Per Cent.

Chicago.—There has been a ten per cent. concession in the prices of fresh meats by the packers since the financial stringency hit the stockyards. At the same time the packers have forced a twenty per cent. reduction in the price of live stock. Cattle have dropped from \$6.75 a hundred to \$5.50 for the better grades.

Hogs have dropped \$1 a hundred and the best are bought at \$4. Dressed beef ranges from five and one-half to seventeen cents a pound to the butcher. The latter has cut prices on steaks and roasts three cents a pound. Porterhouse is now bringing twenty-two cents, rib roasts twenty-one cents and sirloin twenty cents a pound. This is an average of three per cent. lower than two months ago.

As for fowl and eggs, Chicago is living on the cold-storage product. The same may be said largely of fish. The packers control the cold-storage supplies and the prices are near the top. Ham and bacon are at the top price, eighteen to twenty-five cents a pound, while fresh pork has been reduced about ten per cent.

Enormous Catches of Cod.

With one exception the season has been the most successful in the records of codfishing along the Labrador coast. The total catch was 289,493 quintals, valued at \$1,113,227. Last year the catch amounted to 250,837 quintals, valued at \$1,030,432.

Peruvian Aguardiente.

Peru is an immense country and in one section of it, known as the Tambo valley, the principal production is aguardiente, which is made from the juice of sugar and contains twenty per cent. alcohol. Consul-General S. M. Taylor says that this liquor is consumed largely by the Peruvian Indians and so many of them die from the effects of it that the population is materially decreasing. The valley is located so high that only the natives enjoy good health there hence it would be difficult to find emigrants to replace the natives, as would seem necessary at an early date. In the valley there is one good plant for making cane sugar and aguardiente, but all the rest are quite primitive in their construction.

More or less rice is produced in the same valley, and it is said that the grain is large and sweet in flavor and when bolted it augments much more than any other kind. It always commands a higher price than any other rice. It is stated incidentally that there is only one good rice mill in the valley of Tambo, and that is from the United States. The others are primitive wooden stamp mills driven by water wheels.—Louisiana Planter.

Strictly Private.

A colonel, on his tour of inspection, unexpectedly entered the drill room, when he came across a couple of soldiers, one of them reading a letter aloud, while the other was listening, and at the same time stopping up the ears of the reader.

"What are you doing there?" the puzzled officer inquired of the latter.

"You see, colonel, I'm reading to Atkins, who can't read himself, a letter which has come from his sweetheart."

"And you, Atkins, what in all the world are you doing?"

"Please, colonel, I am stopping up Murphy's ears with both hands because I don't mind his reading my sweetheart's letter, but I don't want him to hear a single word of what she has written."—Illustrated Bits.

Blight of the tea plants caused by the bite of mosquitoes is causing much alarm among the tea planters.

NIGHT SWEATS, NO APPETITE USED PE-RU-NA



MRS. LIZZIE LOHR, 1155 W. 13th St., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I take pleasure in writing you these few lines, thinking there may be other women suffering the same as I did. 'I had my complaints for over a year, night sweats all winter and no appetite. I was run-down so far that I had to sit down to do my cooking, I was so weak.'

"I tried many different medicines and doctors also. Nothing seemed to do me any good. The doctors wanted to operate on me.

"At last I wrote to Dr. Hartman. I told him just exactly how I was, and he told me what ailed me and how I should take Peru-na.

"I did as he told me for four months, and now I am all cured.

"No one can tell how thankful I am to him, as I had given up all hopes of ever getting well again.

"I am a widow and the mother of six small children who depend on my support. I work all day and seldom get tired.

"I took five bottles of Peru-na in all.

"Any woman wishing to know more about my case may write to me and I will gladly tell all about it.

"I thank Dr. Hartman for what he has done for me."

Four hours' hard thinking exhausts the ordinary person as much as ten hours of ordinary labor.

N.Y.—49

RHEUMATISM

is most painful.
What's good?

ST. JACOBS OIL

Gives instant relief.
Removes the twinges.

USE IT, THEN YOU'LL KNOW

25c.—ALL DRUGGISTS—50c.



W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

\$300 SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day.

W. L. Douglas \$4 and \$5 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price. CAUTION.—W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Illustrated catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



CHICKENS EARN MONEY!

If You Know How to Handle Them Properly.

Whether you raise Chickens for fun or profit, you want to do it intelligently and get the best results. The way to do this is to profit by the experience of others. We offer a book telling all you need to know on the subject—a book written by a man who made his living for 25 years in raising Poultry, and in that time necessarily had to experiment and spent much money to learn the best way to conduct the business—for the small sum of 25 cents in postage stamps. It tells you how to Detect and Cure Disease, how to Feed for Eggs, and also for Market, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes, and indeed about everything you must know on the subject to make a success.

Sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE,
134 Leonard Street,
New York City.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar CURES

Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat. The standard remedy used for generations.

25 Cents, 50 Cents, \$1.00 per bottle; the largest size cheapest. At all druggists. Refuse substitutes.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS CURE IN ONE MINUTE

TO YOUNG MEN DESIRING TO LEARN THE MACHINIST'S OR IRON-MOLDER'S TRADE!

Our apprenticeship system affords good opportunities for young men mechanically inclined, 16 to 25 years of age, to thoroughly learn the above trades. For further information address Box 29, Providence, R.I. STATE AGE AND NATIONALITY.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials & 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. E. GREEN'S SONS, Box 3, Atlanta, Ga.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, Editor and Owner.
L. L. PARKER, Publisher.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....\$1.00
SIX MONTHS......50
THREE MONTHS......25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TODD.

Miss Loretta Cooper is on the sick list. Miss Nettie Duval recently visited her sister, Mrs. H. A. Griffith.

Jane Heeter, of Beavertown, has gone to Harrisburg for the winter.

Mrs. M. M. Taylor was buried last Friday. She died of pneumonia.

Elba Curfman and wife have been visiting at the home of his parents.

Martin Laidig, of Fulton county, called on friends at Newberg over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair Snare, of Huntingdon, called on friends here over Sunday.

Mrs. Sue Pheasant, of Pogue, spent a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Buckley.

A young daughter came to the home of H. J. Buckley and wife on Thanksgiving Day.

Some of the hunters around Newberg were successful in getting a large deer last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Taylor, of Altoona, visited his parents on Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Baird and little daughter, of Wall, spent a few days at the home of H. J. Buckley and wife recently.

Rev. Reeser is holding a revival meeting at Newberg. At this writing there have been four conversions and still ten penitents at the altar. May the good work go on.

CALVIN.

J. C. Shaffer's auction was well attended.

The ground covered with snow on December 1st.

Calvin is the proud possessor of a new barber shop.

Mr. S. H. Pheasant is not improved at this writing.

The festival was well attended and was a decided success.

W. E. Wright drives the finest young team in the valley.

Harry Saylor will have a shooting match Saturday December 7th.

The M. P. Church members are beautifying their church with a coat of paint and new windows.

Corn husking is still being continued. Tom Saylor and Elmer Irwin took in a fine load of corn on Saturday with Elmer's new team.

Jack and Jill were both quite ill. Now each is well and wiser.

For blues and headaches have to go. When they take an Early Riser.

DeWitt's Little Early Riser Pills are sold by Wright & Dell.

NOTES.

All those indebted to Miller & Calmenovitz will please call at the office of A. W. Swope, Esq., where the accounts have been left for collection.

A. HURWITZ,
Successor to Miller & Calmenovitz.

Whenever you feel that your stomach has gone a little, wrong or when you feel that it is not in good order as is evidenced by mean headaches, nervousness, bad breath, and belching, take something at times, and especially after meals until relief is afforded. There is nothing better offered the public today for stomach troubles, dyspepsia, indigestion, etc., than KODOL. This is a scientific preparation of natural digestants combined with vegetable acids and it contains the same juices found in every healthy stomach. KODOL is guaranteed to give relief. It is pleasant to take; it will make you feel fine by digesting what you eat. Sold by Wright & Dell.

Track laying, raising and surfacing on the Drake & Stratton job at Newton Hamilton is being pushed with much vigor. These days as the work on the new interlocking signals and switches at the new tower above the town. It is expected to connect up the four tracks from the Mount Union Narrows through Mt. Union to the air compressor plant west of the new deep cut above Newton on December 15. There tracks No. 3 and 4 will be connected through the new cut and No. 1 track will continue on through the old cut to where it will be merged with the three tracks from Newton Hamilton to Vineyard. The reason the four new tracks are not connected through the cut is some grading must yet be done at Newton Hamilton end which cannot be done until two of the old tracks are put out of service.

There is something about Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup that makes it different from others, as it causes a free yet gentle action of the bowels through which the cold is forced out of the system. At the same time it heals irritation and allays inflammation of the throat and lungs. It is pleasant to take. Children like it. Contains no opiates nor narcotics. Sold by Wright & Dell.

Court Notes.
Continued from first page.

preliminary injunction, Huntingdon Gas Co., vs. Juniata Water and Water Power Company et al. continued until the final hearing without prejudice to the rights of either party.

In re petition to set aside sale of real estate, rights and franchises of the Swope-Gayton Quarry Company, rule awarded returnable to argument court.

In re petition of Henry M. Cresswell and Ella E. Cresswell for subpoena, etc., for proof of lost deed subpoena awarded requiring all persons whom it may concern to appear in court on the first Monday of March 1908, to make answer to petition.

In re petition of defendant to open judgment of The Grief Bros. Company vs. Joseph Draese, rule awarded on plaintiffs to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defence returnable to January argument court.

In re motion for judgment by plaintiff in case of Juniata Duffey et al. vs. Elizabeth Ott et al. rule refused and bill sealed upon exceptions taken by plaintiff.

In re petition of Richard S. Lamond in case of Jane Lamond and Alexander Trimble Jr., vs. James Cozzens and Alexander Denny, guardian, Richard S. Lamond made a party plaintiff jointly with Jane Lamond, his wife, to bill.

Rule granted on plaintiff in case of James M. Thomasson vs. Trexler Bros. & Co., to show cause why he should not give security for costs, returnable at argument court.

Rule granted on plaintiff in case of J. Hume vs. Trexler Bros. & Co., to show why he should not give security for costs, returnable at argument court.

Rule granted on plaintiff in case of F. L. Wallace vs. Trexler Bros. & Co., to show cause why he should not give security for costs, returnable at argument court.

Rule granted on county commissioners to show cause why state tax paid by William Morgan's heirs in 1905, 1906 and 1907 should not be refunded, returnable to next term.

In case of London Realty Company vs. Charles Vuille, second amended statement filed by leave of court, affidavit of defense to be filed with in ten days.

In case of William Arnd vs. E. P. Shade motion for leave to amend copy of note allowed.

In case of Sarah J. Green vs. George W. Taylor, issue framed in which Sarah J. Green shall be plaintiff and George W. Taylor, defendant. Exceptions granted to decree and bill sealed.

In re assigned estate of A. Porter Wilson order of sale continued and real estate in Huntingdon county to be sold at Huntingdon on the 29th day of January 1908, and real estate in Blair county to be sold at Hollidaysburg on the 31st day of January, 1908.

Report of viewers appointed to view and assess damages by reason of the taking and occupation of certain land of Ellsworth Hefner and Lizzie Watson in Walker township by the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, confirmed nisi and directed to be filed. Damages awarded \$381.80.

Report of viewers appointed to view and assess damages in the matter of the change of line of The Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company through lands of George S. Grove in Hopewell township, confirmed nisi and directed to be filed. Damages awarded \$2000.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL
DECEMBER TERM 1907.

First Week, First Monday, 2nd Day.
Harry F. Taylor vs. J. W. Kough.
F. S. Tierney vs. C. H. Miller.
Ontario Drill Company vs. Cloyd Cummins.
George L. Smith vs. Ross W. Quarry, James D. Quarry.

Second Week, Second Monday, 9th Day.
J. F. Trexler and J. L. Trexler vs. H. P. Reynolds.
Henrietta Morrison vs. D. C. Nipple.
H. P. Reynolds vs. J. L. Trexler and J. F. Trexler, trading and doing business as Trexler Bros. & Co.

A. D. Potts vs. Clark-Grazier.
Andrew Fosley vs. E. P. Gates.
William Arnd vs. E. P. Gates.
W. H. Mounts and Geo. A. Wise, Barton Shore, M. J. Mounts, Melvin Miller, W. D. Grainey, J. E. Decker and C. C. Somers, for use of W. H. Mounts, vs. The Swope-Gayton Quarry Co. and Clair C. Wright, J. W. Kaufman and I. N. Swope, Stockholders.

Reuben Rudy vs. James L. Keller.
John W. Kean vs. D. Cameron Park.
Dr. J. B. Floyd, Samuel M. Floyd, Mary E. Floyd, Jane A. Floyd, and Emma Floyd, daughters of Henry Floyd, deceased, vs. Kulp Lumber Co.
Robert F. Decker vs. Centre County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Petrons of Husbandry.

W. McGowan vs. Margaret M. Hunter, William Caldwell, Nellie Caldwell.
Jesse Chilcott vs. Juniata Light and Power Co., and The Wilson Electric Co.
S. C. Mierley vs. Juniata Light and Power Co., and The Wilson Electric Co.
T. G. Crownover vs. John S. White and E. F. Spencer, trading and doing business as White and Spencer.

J. G. Boyer and S. H. Boyer, for use of Chas. H. H. Boyer, vs. C. H. H. Boyer.
D. E. Prongh vs. S. M. Wagner and H. M. Wagner, trading and doing business as S. M. Wagner and Son.

Wanted Local representative for Mapleton and vicinity to look after renewals and increase subscription list of a prominent monthly magazine, on a salary and commission basis. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Good opportunity for right person. Address Publisher, Box 59, Station O, New York.

Salesmen Wanted To look after our interest in Huntingdon and adjacent counties. Salary or commission. Address THE VICTOR OIL COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

Jurors for December Court.
Grand Jurors, 1st Monday, 2nd Day.

Briggs George, farmer, Tell.
Baker W. S., laborer, Alexandria.
Carnes William, laborer, Warriorsmark.
Clayton James, farmer, Tell.
DeForest J. M., carpenter, Broad Top City.
Everhart Harry, miner, Coalmont.
Gates John, guard, Huntingdon.
Griffith Amos, farmer, Tod.
Henderson Harry, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Irvin William, laborer, Franklin.
Lane Scott, farmer, Clay.
Lefland A. K., gent, Huntingdon.
Meekbach Edward, printer, Huntingdon.
Piper O. C., farmer, Dublin.
Porter Edward, farmer, Logan.
Querry Albert J., laborer, Union.
Shultz D. C., laborer, Marklesburg.
Stewart Alex. T., laborer, Hopewell.
Scott John C., laborer, Petersburg.
Sechler Rudolph, clerk, Mount Union.
Sent J. W., clerk, Saltillo.
Shields F. K., farmer, Shirley.
Uttley Daniel, farmer, Cromwell.
Whitset David, farmer, Cromwell.

Petit Jurors, 1st Monday, 2nd Day.

Armstrong John, laborer, West.
Boring W. B., farmer, Union.
Black William, miner, Broad Top City.
Bolinger J. R., laborer, Wood.
Bickert Fred, laborer, Huntingdon.
Cant George F., coal operator, Huntingdon.
Cornelius S. D., painter, Huntingdon.
Cornelius Luther, farmer, Springfield.
Crotley W. A., farmer, Union.
Gum H. C., agent, Marklesburg.
Ergler Florian, printer, Huntingdon.
Fleming William, farmer, Dublin.
Frew George, farmer, Miller.
Foreman John, railroad, Mt. Union.
Funk David, Justice peace, Warriorsmark.
Grove Walter, carpenter, Warriorsmark.
Hammond R. D., farmer, Morris.
Howard James W., laborer, Jackson.
Johnston John S., laborer, Barree.
Kelley William, laborer, Orbisonia.
Leister Adam, merchant, Huntingdon.
Lightner William H., merchant, Shirley.
Luts John M., merchant, Shirley.
Lightner Lemuel, farmer, Barree.
Metz Walter, barber, Petersburg.
Morgan George W., foreman, Mapleton.
Murray James, laborer, Warriorsmark.
McMullen A. W., miller, Jackson.
Morrell Joel, miner, Wood.
Moyer Samuel, farmer, Walker.
Myers Casper, farmer, Morris.
Norris Solomon, farmer, Penn.
Reed W. S., mine foreman, Dudley.
Rohrer Sherman, stonemason, Clay.
Swope C. W., printer, Mapleton.
Scott A. W., farmer, Tell.
Stewart W. T., carpenter, Jackson.
Smith C. M., mail carrier, Miller.
States J. M., clerk, Huntingdon.
Stubber Fred, gent, Huntingdon.
Smucker Alfred, gas fitter, Huntingdon.
Varner Howard, engineer, Huntingdon.
Walker H. E., lumberman, Spruce Creek.
Wagner F. H., clerk, Mt. Union.
Weaver Wilson, farmer, Hopewell.
Wible William, farmer, Shirley.
Wible John G., farmer, Clay.
Yoder George, farmer, Brady.

Traverse Jurors, 2nd Monday, 9th Day.

Brode James, blacksmith, Carbon.
Brandt Joseph A., farmer, Shirley.
Carper George, farmer, Brady.
David George, farmer, Brady.
Foreman Harry, farmer, Dublin.
Funk Harry, laborer, Porter.
Graham Frank, farmer, Jackson.
Gerlach Walter, farmer, Henderson.
Henny Orville, farmer, Porter.
Horton C. K., Justice peace, Broad Top City.
Hewitt W. A., butcher, Petersburg.
Hughes J. R., miner, Wood.
Hemphill E. E., teamster, Huntingdon.
Hutchinson T. J., guard, Huntingdon.
Ingwers Charles, tailor, Mt. Union.
Johnston Peter, farmer, Jackson.
Jones Marshall, clerk, Mt. Union.
Lynn Samuel, farmer, Dublin.
Longacre Harry, laborer, Petersburg.
Kreiger John A., laborer, Orbisonia.
Kelley Joseph, carpenter, Orbisonia.
Kurtz L. M., farmer, Shirley.
McCartney Elmer, farmer, Miller.
McClure Miles, farmer, Logan.
Nealon John, farmer, Tell.
Nead Caleb, farmer, Springfield.
Oaks Harry, farmer, Jackson.
Oswalt Clyde, printer, Mapleton.
Edward Byron, laborer, Union.
Kor Samuel, carpenter, Barree.
Rohrer Charles, moulder, Mt. Union.
R. B. Wilson, farmer, Porter.
Richardson Isiah, farmer, Penn.
Russell Alfred, farmer, Hopewell.
Stephens Joseph, carpenter, Rockhill.
Shoemaker Samuel, farmer, Juniata.
Scott W. A., farmer, Tod.
Wilson William, farmer, Shirley.
White sr John, gent, Huntingdon.
Wheeling Hugh, miner, Dudley.
Weight C. D., blacksmith, Dudley.
Weston Arthur, blacksmith, Orbisonia.

MARRIED.

WILSON-HUFFER-At the M. E. parsonage at Ennisville, November 26, 1907, by Rev. J. S. Phillips, George S. Wilson, of Salsburg, and Miss Elsie D. Huffer, of Wesley Chapel.

For Sale AT COST, barbed wire in reels of 100 lbs. and upward. Inquire J. C. OSWALT, Mapleton Depot, Pennsylvania.

WANTED-2,000 Cords Paper wood. I will pay the highest cash market price for all kinds of paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton also extract wood, Rock Oak and Chestnut. Prompt cash; payment as fast as wood is loaded, F. O. B. cars here. For further information, please write me. B. F. Baker.

Mapleton Depot, April 15, 1907. 4t

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PATENTS

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MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
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THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP
KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE
CONTAINING HONEY AND TAR

What Did You Pay?

You know what you paid for your last lot of goods.

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and we are confident that you will decide we can save you money.

The prices we name you in this advertisement are good until January 1, 1908, and if possible we will sell at still lower prices but they will be no higher.

Orl. per gallon	12c	Oyster crackers, per lb.	6c
5 gallons oil	55c	Rice, per lb.	5c
Granulated sugar, per pound	5 1/2c	1/2 Gal. bucket syrup	20c
25 lbs. granulated sugar	\$1.30	Arbuckle coffee	16c
Lima beans, per lb.	7c	Thread, per spool	5c
7 1/2 pounds lima beans for	50c	Apron gingham, per yd.	5c
Prunes, per lb.	8c	Table oil cloth, per yd.	16c

Our Holiday Goods are coming in now and our line will be one of the most complete we have ever had.

It will pay you to watch our ads until Christmas.

We are paying 32c dozen for eggs, 30c lb. for butter, 10c lb. for chickens, 70c bushel for potatoes.

Very truly,
HARRY E. HUSTON,
SALTILLO, - - - PENNA

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, January 1, 1908, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH			NORTH		
Expr's	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	F	Line
A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15	
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	10 56	5 06	
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 51	4 55	
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 47	4 51	
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 40	4 44	
9 06	6 25	Entrick	10 35	4 39	
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 30	4 34	
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 24	4 28	
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 15	4 18	
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 08	4 11	
9 39	6 58	Riddesburg	10 04	4 07	
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	9 56	3 59	
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 46	3 50	
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 38	3 43	
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 35	3 40	
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 25	3 30	
10 43	7 50	Bedford	8 28	2 30	
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 00	2 00	
12 05	9 05	Cumberland			

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8:35 a. m. and returning 5:30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH			NORTH		
Expr's	Mail	STATIONS	Expr's	Mail	Line
A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	
9 35	5 56	Saxton	4 00		
9 50		Coalmont	3 45		
10 05		Crawford			
		Dudley	3 30		

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO. Time Table No. 24, in Effect Monday, January 7, 1907

SOUTHWARD		No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8
		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Mount Union	LEAVE	9 15	3 50		
Mount Union Yard		9 20	3 55	11 20	
Augh. Mills		9 32	4 08	11 32	
Shirley		9 45	4 20	11 45	
Orbisonia		10 00	4 35	12 00	
Boomer Junction		10 15	4 50	1 40	5 34
Pogue		10 22	4 57	1 50	5 45
Three Springs		10 33	5 12	2 05	5 50
Saltillo		10 40	5 25	2 15	5 50
Kimmel		11 00	5 45	2 35	6 10
Cole's		11 13	5 58	2 50	6 38
Rocky Ridge		11 18	6 03	2 55	6 38
Martins		11 23	6 08	3 00	6 40
Cook's		11 28	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale		11 40	6 25	3 15	6 50
Woodvale	ARRIVE				7 05

NORTHWARD		No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Woodvale	LEAVE			4 25	
Robertsdale		6 05	12 40	8 25	4 30
Cook's		6 15	12 50	8 35	4 40
Martins		6 20	12 54	8 39	4 44
Rocky Ridge		6 25	12 58	8 43	4 48
Cole's		6 30	1 03	8 48	4 53
Kimmel		6 38	1 10	8 56	5 01
Saltillo		7 00	1 30	9 18	5 25
Three Springs		7 13	1 38	9 25	5 32
Pogue		7 25	1 50	9 37	5 42
Boomer Junction		7 35	1 58	9 45	5 50
Orbisonia		7 40	2 05	9 50	5 55
Shirley		7 55	2 10	10 10	
Augh. Mills		8 10	2 25	10 25	
Mt. Union Yard		8 20	2 35	10 35	
Mount Union	ARRIVE	8 35	2 50	11 55	

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD		No. 12	No. 10	STATIONS	No. 9	No. 11
		a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
4 50	6 55	Lv. Orbisonia	Ar 7 45	5 45		
4 57	7 00	Groves Quarry	7 40	5 39		
4 58	7 01	*Blacklog	7 39	5 38		
5 05	7 08	*Cedar Rock	7 32	5 30		
5 09	7 10	*Locke Valley	7 30	5 27		
5 15	7 15	Ar. Shade Gap	Lv 7 25	5 20		

Train No. 8 will have right of track over train No. 1 between Orbisonia and Cole's. All trains run daily except Sunday. The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice. Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Boomer branches on special orders. 18-Regular Stop. P-Stop on signal. -Trains will not stop. Pennsylvania R. R. Trains Leave Mt. Union WESTWARD-5 27 a. m., 7 45 a. m., 9 39 a. m., 11 02 a. m., 1 16 p. m., 4 51 p. m., 7 21 p. m., 11 02 a. m., 1 16 p. m., 8 50 a. m., 11 58 a. m., 12 51 p. m., 3 11 p. m., 5 55 p. m., 7 29 p. m., 10 32 p. m. R. S. SEIBERT, President and Gen. Mgr. E. C. HALL, Superintendent.

Advertise in the ITEM.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is Absolutely Pure, mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's Penn Street Bakery, Huntingdon, Pa.

Central Banking Co. MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier
Discount Day-Wednesday
Stockholders Individually Liable.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,
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Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS OF LOCAL ANESTHETIC administered.
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UNION NATIONAL BANK OF HUNTINGDON.

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J. O. HAZLETT, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and J. F. Schock.
Regular Discount Day-WEDNESDAY.
Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms.

FINE ROAD BUILDING

Experimental Work of the Agricultural Department.

ALWAYS READY TO INSTRUCT

Government Anxious to Help Any Community That Wishes to Improve Its Highways—How to Obtain Assistance of the Department.

The office of public roads of the department of agriculture is making its influence felt throughout the United States, and in no place is it more conspicuous than in the vicinity of Washington. The District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia each have something to show for the work that has been done in the way of road improvement, and, while comparatively little has been accomplished in comparison to the vast length of highways that need improvement, there is sufficient to form an interesting object lesson to guide local authorities in the extension of the good work which has been begun and in which instruction has been given by the agents of the government. The work of road improvement was begun by the government in compliance with a law directing the secretary of agriculture to furnish expert advice in road building. In their effort to comply with the law in an efficient manner the office of public roads has offered to local communities throughout the United States the services of its corps of highway engineers and experts, who are prepared to advise with persons in such communities as to the best methods of construction to be employed in any locality.

Any community desirous of constructing an object lesson road will find the office of public roads ready to act as instructor in the good work, but the office has had to make plain to people in various sections that, while it will assist in such work, the community itself must take it up in a substantial manner. The office undertakes to provide both highway engineers and experts, who go over the ground and consider the questions of available materials for road construction as well as a plan for the road to be built. They prepare plans with proper grades and all details indicated and also in many

building, and it is not unlikely that a strong effort will be made in the next congress to have an appropriation for this purpose. In many localities in which instruction in the building of good roads and education as to their desirability are most needed the people are unable to secure enough money to do their part toward the construction of the object lesson road. It is believed that if such communities were given one piece of road as an object lesson it would not be long before they would provide means for continuing the work on other roads. This is one of the arguments that will be used in favor of national aid, and there are a good many people who believe that congress will take up this work and put it through to a conclusion, so that a great impetus toward road construction will be had all over the United States.

A Convention Hymn From Ireland.
From Lagan's banks to river Lee,
From lonely Connaught in the west,
We gather to our great C. E.
The purest, brightest and the best.

Nor scant the love nor cold the hand
Which beckoned us to come away
Where open doors inviting stand
And bounteous hospitality.

We came, we heard, we learned, we loved,
We saw our Master face to face.
What once we thought we now have
proved;
Where once we shrank we now embrace.

Christ and the church—ah, holy cause!
Great Spirit, leave us not alone.
Unhindered by Thee our pledge, our laws
Are idle words and cold as stone.

"Called, chosen, faithful"—may this be
Our motto for the year to come,
And for all years, until we see
Thy glory dawn, Thy will be done.
—Joseph Roy in Irish Endeavor.

Forward.
Forward, C. E. brigade!
Fear not nor be dismayed.
Trust in God's promised aid.
Forward, Endeavorers!

To smite all forms of ill
That thwart our Saviour's will
Our mission to fulfill—
Forward, Endeavorers!

Forward shall be the call
Till this last rampart fall
And Christ is Lord of all.
Forward, Endeavorers!
—Australian Christian Endeavor Link.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Myron McClain,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER,
CASSVILLE, PA.

Caskets always in stock for personal selection. Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry, People's and Saltville lines.

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CARPENTER & BUILDER
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Blueprints and specifications. Jobbing promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable.

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All branches of the profession given careful attention. Telephone connection. 2-7-06

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Post Office Building, MOUNT UNION, PA.
All branches of the profession given prompt and careful attention. 11-22-yr

W. H. WOODS. **JAMES S. WOODS,**
Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON PA.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA

Officers
A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier

Directors:
A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush,
M. D., Frank O'Connor, C. B.
Crum, R. B. Campbell, W. G.
Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W.
J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

Are you having trouble with your kidneys? There are lots of people today who wonder why they have pains across the back, why they are tired and lacking in energy and ambition. Your kidneys are wrong. They need relief without delay. Take DeWitt's Kidney & Bladder Pills; they are for weak back, inflammation of bladder, backache and weak kidneys. Sold by Wright & Dell.

From all sections comes the report that foreigners in large numbers are returning to their native lands and Mapleton's experience is quite like that of other places. Last week the Italian element, which makes up a large part of our population, was considerably decreased by the departure of a goodly number for their homes in sunny Italy.

The record of the fatalities in the woods of Northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, during the game and deer season of 1907, which closed Saturday night, is far greater than during any season for many years. A total of 31 nimrods lost their lives through their own carelessness or at the hands of hunting companions since the season began, while 37 and possibly more were wounded.

Letters are being sent out by the authorities of the State Agricultural Experiment station warning the farmers and the investors of the state of a smooth fraud that is being attempted to be worked on them. A company is trying to get money and to introduce a compound which they allege is fertilizer. It is said to contain various ingredients, one of which is sulphuric acid. The warning states that the stuff is not worth one-tenth of what the acid will cost if it is placed in it.

The borough council has been doing considerable work on the streets during the past four months and the result is very noticeable. Main street from the east end of town to Callowhill street in the west end has been graded and is now in the best condition we have ever known it. Limestone ballast varying in depth from six to twelve inches brought the street to an even grade and this covered with limestone screenings makes an ideal street. A number of the side streets have been treated in a like manner and our town is in good shape for winter. Street commissioner Fields has been untiring in his efforts to give taxpayers the best results for the money expended, and we think he has been very successful.

William Reed & Son's

STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK.

OUR Christmas Opening

AN EVENT YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS

Will be Held Tuesday Afternoon and Evening, December 3d.

The Orchestra
will play from 2 until 5 o'clock in the afternoon and from 7 until 10 o'clock in the evening.

The Children's Hour
will be from 7 until 8 in the evening. No children will be permitted after 8 o'clock. The reason for this is obvious to anyone.

THE HOLIDAY SPIRIT

will take hold of you with a firm grip when you see the splendid lines of things we have gathered together for this Holiday Season. Newness and Originality form the keynote in the beautiful collection of givables you will find here. We can't tell you much about it here. You must come; don't miss it!

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

PARKER'S STORE NEWS.

Fall Builders' Hardware Necessities

We shan't weary you with a long story, but we want you to know we are selling all staple goods at rock-bottom prices and will meet prices on all first-class standard goods. We are not selling you something for less than cost and then catch you on something you do not know the price of to make up the loss.

THE BEST GOODS WE CAN BUY

is our motto

A few things you need for present use:

UNDERWEAR FOR CHILDREN, LADIES AND MEN

FELTS AND RUBBERS OF ALL KINDS.

WALL PAPER IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS

SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY

A Full Line of Notions and Dry Goods—New Goods are being added to these lines this week—Come and inspect them.

Flour and Feed at Bottom Prices

Anything You Need. Come and we will Try to Suit You.

A. M. PARKER,

Cor. Main and Sherman Sts., MAPLETON, PA.

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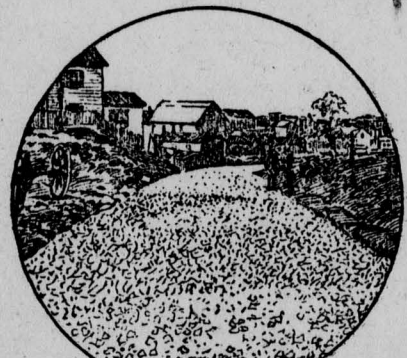
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THE FOUNDATION COURSE OF A NEW ROAD IN VIRGINIA, CONSISTING OF TWO AND ONE-HALF INCH BROKEN STONE, GRADE 4 PER CENT.

Instances furnish machinery for the work. The people of the community to be benefited are expected to furnish common labor and teams and to have competent men on hand who are to be taught methods of road construction under the conditions that prevail in that community. After the piece of experimental road is built it is expected that the good work shall go on.

One of the recent works begun by the office of public roads is the construction of a road from the station at Occoquan, Va., to the old town of Occoquan, a distance of two and a half miles. The road was a good sample of up hill and down dale, with mud almost any depth, until the experts in road building got hold of and improved it.

In order to obtain the assistance of the department application must be made by the properly constituted local authorities who have legal control of the roads in their community. The assistance given is intended to be purely educational. The ability of the department to furnish machinery is a great help to many communities, as in that way the local authorities get a practical demonstration of just what they are expected to purchase for a continuance of the work. The department secured funds for the purchase of machinery, which it shifts from place to place as it is needed in its experimental work.

The department has begun experimental roads in many parts of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian line to the gulf. Each section requires a somewhat different plan of improvement, and each time experts make plans for a community they add to their fund of information on the conditions affecting road building in various sections. It is expected that in the course of a few years the effect of this campaign for good roads will be seen very plainly throughout the United States. There are advocates of national aid for road

THE WORLD'S DESIRE.

Beauty is like a star
Shamed in the bold daylight,
But coming out of the far
At the call of the mystic night.

Beauty is like a dream:
We wake, and, lo! it is flown;
If we sleep again, 'twould seem,
We may make it our very own.

Beauty is like a flower
In a dusk garden set,
That, reaved away, for an hour
Gives of her odor yet.
—Richard Burton, in the Century.

THE BEST —OF— THE LOT.

By Ethel Porter Farwell.

They were sensible, hardworking girls, were the Thurlows, and every one liked and admired them. The two older ones made quite a nice little sum of pocket money by their poultry and vegetables, which they drove into the market themselves, and sold right well, for their things were always of the best and found a ready sale.

It was a beautiful June morning and the pony was waiting with the little cart at the door, stamping his little feet with impatience, for it was Monday, and "Jan" was fresh from his stable.

"Angela," cried a fresh young voice, "hurry up. Jan is at the door and the baskets are in. Do make haste; we shall be dreadfully late."

"I'm coming. Oh, wait a moment, Rita; I must take some of those pink roses from the south wall. I'm sure they'll sell."

It was just 8 o'clock, and a lovely day. Overhead hung a cloudless blue sky, but it was no bluer than the azure depths of Angela's eyes, and the sunlight was scarce brighter than her glorious hair, which coiled round her head in masses of warm color. She was known as the "best of the lot," and she certainly deserved that position in the family looks on this glorious morning, as she came round breathlessly from the south wall, where she had been gathering a large handful of delicate pink roses, all wet with dew.

"Now, then, my good Rita, as hard as you and Jan like!" said Angela gayly, as she put into the cart.

And, with a flick of the whip across his shaggy shoulders, away went Jan down the narrow avenue, out into the lane which led into the highroad to the town, four miles distant.

Pats of yellow butter set out on a neighboring table, which was presided over by a fat farmer's wife, made a delicious contrast to the piles of vegetables, baskets of brown eggs and the loose bunch of pink roses which the girls speedily set out in their turn; and there was no lack of customers as the morning went on. Strangers glanced curiously at the lovely face of the girl in the blue cotton gown and the sun-bonnet, which half concealed her loveliness; and presently a carriage which was passing stopped and two people—a man and a lady—got out and came slowly into the market.

They were strangers to the Thurlows. Possibly they were staying in the neighborhood, which was famous for its scenery and its natural sporting advantages. But they had no time to waste in staring idly at passers-by, for they were besieged by customers, and soon their pile of produce had nearly vanished—all but the pink roses and a few eggs.

"Miss Rita, my dear," whispered the fat woman at the next stall, hurriedly, "will you look after my things while I run out to speak to my daughter for a minute? She passed by, and I must see her at once."

"Of course, Mrs. Radley," said Angela, "and I'll have sold all you've got by the time you come back!"

"Thank you kindly, Miss Angela, dear!"

And Mrs. Radley hurried off, while Angela took the vacant seat at the stall.

It was getting hot, and she leant back against the wall with a feeling of drowsiness, when she was roused by a voice saying:

"By Jove! there's a pretty girl! I say, Maude—"

She glanced in the direction of the voice, and saw the two strangers she had noticed getting out of the carriage. They were coming toward her, and her eyes met those of the man, who was looking at her with frank admiration in his handsome face.

"My dear Geoff, do be careful!" said the lady, with a laugh; and then she advanced to the stall where, as a rule, the worthy Mrs. Radley presided over the destinies of her butter and chickens.

"Is this Mrs. Radley's stall?" she asked, with a surprised glance at the girl, who rose from her seat.

"Yes, ma'am," said Angela, with the demurest air. "She has just gone out of the market for a moment, but I am looking after the things for her. What can I serve you with, ma'am?"

The man was still looking at her,

but Angela took not the faintest notice of him.

"A dozen eggs, please," said the lady, getting out her purse, and looking about her; "and—Oh, what lovely roses those are on the next stall! Are those yours?"

"Yes, ma'am," said Angela with alacrity. "Will you take some? They are quite fresh this morning."

"Give me half the bunch, will you, please? How much? That is right, I think. Perhaps you could bring them out to the carriage for me?"

"Let me take them, Maude," said the man stepping forward. "There is no need to trouble any one to carry your parcels when I am here. Is that all?" "Yes, You look rather absurd with that basket of eggs and the roses, Geoff; but have your own way. Good morning."

The man cast a glance at Angela and lifted his hat, as he followed the lady from the stall; and Angela withdrew to her seat with a mischievous smile curving her red lips.

Of course, he thought she was a farmer's daughter, or something of that sort, and she laughed to herself at the recollection. He was such a nice looking, soldierly man, too; and she wondered who he was, and where he came from, with that frank interest in the doings of the world in general which was part and parcel of her quiet home life.

"Rita," she said. "I wonder who those people were. Didn't I play my part well? It was quite amusing, and—"

"I should like the rest of those roses you have, if they are not sold," said a voice; and Angela turned swiftly, to find the good looking man beside her.

He was looking at her with a queer smile, and she reflected that he might have heard her remark.

"Certainly, sir," she said, remembering her role.

"Thanks very much. Good morning!"

"Why, he has given me too much. This is half a sovereign!" cried Angela in dismay, as the man disappeared. "Look, Rita! What shall I do?"

"My dear, what can you do, unless Mrs. Radley can tell you who the people are? The carriage has gone."

It was late in September when Tom Thurlow, the eldest son, who was just home from war, arrived home on leave. He had announced in his letter that he was bringing with him one of his friends, a man who had done awfully well at Ladysmith, and who was, according to Tom, no end of a good fellow. This caused quite a flutter of interest in the Thurlow establishment, and great were the preparations made for the reception of Tom and his friend, a certain Captain Lawler.

It was late when they arrived, and Angela was out feeding her poultry. "Where's Angela?" asked Tom, when all the first greetings were over, and Captain Lawler had been introduced to his friends' good-looking family. "Grumbling in that blessed garden, I suppose? The girl is gardening and poultry-rearing mad! By the way, Lawler tells me he has been in these parts before—said he saw the prettiest girl he had ever met in the market. Funny place to come across her, eh?"

Rita almost jumped from her seat. She had thought there was something familiar about the stranger's face, and now it suddenly flashed across her. He was the man to whom Angela had sold her pink roses for half a sovereign.

At that moment the door opened and Angela came in.

Tom always declares that both she and Geoffrey Lawler looked as if they had been suddenly struck motionless images, but that may be taken as a slight exaggeration of the affair.

"Well, I'm blessed!" said Tom. "You two don't need an introduction, evidently; and, since you both seem to have so much to say, you'd better get it over. I shall be in the stables when you want me. Come on, Rita."

And as the others vanished, and Geoffrey Lawler found himself alone with the "best of the lot," his tongue was suddenly unloosed, and he spoke. They were still talking an hour later; and Tom Thurlow was very eloquent on the subject, when he came back from a wrathful tour of the stables, and found the two of them still talking as he expressed it.

Geoffrey Lawler and Angela are likely to talk for ever and a day, for he declared that fate had brought them together in such a wonderful manner that it would be ungrateful, to say the least of it, to allow themselves to part again. And Angela quite agrees with him. She always does.—New York News.

Youth's Happy View.

A certain nobleman well known to society, while one day strolling round his stables, came across his coachman's little boy on a seat playing with his toys. After talking to the youngster a short time he said, "Well, my little man, do you know who I am?" "Oh, yes," replied the boy, "you're the man who rides in my father's carriage!"—Argonaut.

THE SONG OF THE MOTORIST.

Oh, I am an Auto-mobilist,
And I sail the bounding pike.
I give my high-gear wheels a twist
And go wherever I like.
I bound along o'er the country roads,
Past fresh green fields and farms,
And with what joy my heart explodes
As I breast the thank-you-marms!

I strew the ways with butter and eggs
When I hit a grocer's cart,
And once in a while the grocer's legs
And the grocer come apart.
To smash bang into a load of hay,
And scatter it left and right,
With a Yeave-ho-ho, and Tara-di-ay,
Is a source of sheer delight.

No cares have I of the sort that chill
The man who is soon to "bust."
Whenever I note my unpaid bills,
I go out and raise the dust.
I raise it here and I raise it there
Till it reaches the spreading skies,
And I find enough and plenty to spare
To throw in my creditor's eyes.

So it's Ho for my trusty Automobile,
And Hi for the bounding pike!
Let others rave over the horse and wheel,
The tame and the arduous bike.
Let others rave over the brigantine
That ploughs through the realm of the
conch,
It's I for the car of gasoline
With its glorious Honk-honk-honk!
—John Kendrick Bangs, in "In Lighter
Vein" in the Century.

WIT HUMOR AND SARCASM

First Turtle—Grandma is nearly 400 years old and has lost all her teeth. Second Turtle—Well, then, she has a soft snap.—Life.

Madge—Is that writer really famous? Marjorie—He must be, my dear. I wrote to him for his autograph, and he never sent it.—Puck.

She—Your last book was a success, wasn't it? He—Yes. She—The reviews were so unfavorable I was almost tempted to read it.—Life.

Church—Did you ever try any of these "close to nature" methods? Gotham—Well, I've used a porous plaster!—Yonker's Statesman.

Short—There goes one of my preferred creditors. Long—Why preferred? Short—He never asks me for money.—Chicago Daily News.

Hops—The country is in a very unsettled condition. Scuttle—Yes, and I hear that they're brewing more trouble out in Milwaukee.—Cornell Widow.

"Justin, here's a bill collector," called Mrs. Wyss. "All right," replied Mr. Wyss from the library. "Give him all he can carry away."—Leslie's Weekly.

"I notice that you writers use a great deal of tobacco. Does it stimulate your brains?" "I don't know. But it makes you forget that you're hungry."—Cleveland Leader.

Blanche—The most difficult thing is to make up one's mind what to take and what to leave behind. Henriette—Oh, I don't think so. I take all my frocks and leave my husband.—Rire.

"Poor man!" exclaimed the benevolent old lady. "And you say you have no friends?" "No, madam," replied the weary wayfarer. "I used to be a baseball umpire."—Philadelphia Record.

Wigwag—What is your wife mad about now? Henpecke—Her absent-mindedness. She was going to scold me about something and she can't remember what it was.—Philadelphia Record.

"Tell me," said Miss Witherupp, "Mr. Newman remarked to you that I didn't show my age, didn't he?" "Not exactly," he said you were careful to conceal it," replied Miss Frank. —Philadelphia Press.

Barber—Thank you, sir. I don't often get my tip before I begin. I'm sure I appreciate— Customer (who likes his hair cut in silence—I don't want you to consider that a tip. It's "hush" money.—Punch.

Immorality Among Animals.

Immorality, in its broadest sense, may be defined as the deflection of any natural power, member, or instinct from its purpose to one that works harm for the species. Among animals we have recorded nearly every kind of abominable vice that was known among men and forbidden by the Mosaic law. In captivity and domestication we see such things all too often, but rarely in a state of nature, partly because the cases are scarce and difficult to observe, and partly because the creatures of vice soon destroy themselves; they pay the extreme penalty.—From Ernest Thompson Seton's "The Natural History of the Ten Commandments" in the Century.

In Crimson Gulch.

"What became of that man you arrested as a horse thief?" "Lynched," answered Plute Pete. "I suppose that ends the matter." "No. Some o' the boys had their doubts, so we're goin' to call some witnesses an' git evidence that he really were the guilty party."—Washington Star.

Better Than Hustlers.

After all, the men who read and who meditate will be found in the end of the day wiser, saner, more pleasant, and even more invigorating than the jaded, clever, superficial hustlers.—Reader.

ASKS NEW METHODS IN POSTAL SERVICE

Postmaster-General Says Up-to-Date System is Urgent Need.

RECOMMENDATIONS HE MAKES

Establishment of Postal Savings Banks Urged for the Benefit of the People—Would Pay Two Per Cent.—Parcels Post.

Washington, D. C.—Postmaster-General Meyer's annual report draws attention to the enormous increase in the country's postal business by giving the figures for the last fifty years. These show postal service receipts of \$8,053,952 in 1857, with a deficit of \$3,454,106, against receipts of \$183,585,005 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, when there was a deficit of \$6,653,282. Mr. Meyer believes receipts will pass the \$350,000,000 mark in 1917.

In the opinion of the Postmaster-General, the particular and striking needs of the service to-day are "up-to-date business methods, a revised system of book-keeping, permitting the taking of a trial balance, and a permanent official corresponding to the superintendent of a mill or the agent of a great consolidated manufacturing corporation, who would hold office continually, through various administrations." To such an official Mr. Meyer would pay a salary large enough to attract and hold a capable, experienced business man. New laws are needed to permit the introduction of up-to-date business methods.

Postmaster-General Meyer's first recommendation is the establishment of postal savings banks. He does this, he says, "first, in order to encourage among our people economy and thrift; second, in order to afford a place of deposit free from any possibility of doubt or suspicion for vast sums of money which might otherwise be hoarded and kept out of circulation through ignorance or lack of confidence."

"Wherever it may be, this money has lost its proper functions, and the business of the nation not only receives no benefit from it, but even the prosperity of the country suffers and may be eventually destroyed. Money deposited in postal savings banks would be absolutely safe, as the Government would be back of it."

Mr. Meyer points out that in the fiscal year 1907, \$72,111,748 was sent to European countries in money orders by immigrants, and he adds:

"This money, while it was accumulating, would naturally have been placed for safety in the postal savings banks. In fact, it has been brought to my attention that money of the immigrants, on account of its possessors being ignorant of our language and suspicious of our private institutions, is being sent home in order that it may be placed in the postal savings banks of their native countries."

The Postmaster-General tells of the success of the system in Canada, and says:

"It is recommended that the Postmaster-General be given authority to designate all money order postoffices, and such other postoffices as may be deemed necessary, to receive deposits of money for savings; deposits to be accepted in even dollars, with \$1 as a minimum; postmasters to be required to receipt for such deposits in the pass books of the deposits and to make daily reports thereof to the Postmaster-General, who will acknowledge receipt of the deposits direct to the patrons; money deposited in the postal savings bank not to be liable to demand, seizure or detention under legal processes against the depositor. Withdrawals may be made at any time subject to certain regulations."

"On deposits made in postal savings banks a rate of interest of two per cent. per annum is suggested, the deposits to be limited to \$500 by any one person; any individual in the United States ten years old or more to be permitted to open an account in his own name and deposit to his credit an amount not in excess of \$500. A child under ten years of age to have an account opened in his name by a parent or guardian, but withdrawals are not to be made until the child attains the age of ten."

"That the money deposited in the postal savings banks may return to the channels of trade authority is asked to place it in the national banks which are Government depositories in the States where the money is deposited in the postoffices. In consultation with a number of presidents of national banks in various parts of the country I have been assured that on special deposits of this character from the Postoffice Department they would allow a rate of interest of two and a half per cent."

In discussing the parcel post, which he desires to see extended, Mr. Meyer points out that under the present system a person mailing in any United States postoffice two parcels weighing four pounds each must pay sixty-four cents for the one addressed to New York and only forty-eight cents for the one sent to a foreign country, which will usually pass through New York. If the New York package weighs more than four pounds it will be denied the mails, but the package going abroad may weigh up to eleven pounds, according to the country of its destination.

The Postmaster-General recommends a rate of twelve cents a pound on domestic parcels.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Wants Studies Up to Date.

Two hundred Northampton school teachers, in the fifth annual convention, held at South Bethlehem, decided unanimously to clean house and revise the old course of study that has ruled for the past decade, and replace it with a modern curriculum. The association also decided to give teachers in the county hereafter but one chance for teachers' certificates, by holding but one yearly examination. Excellent addresses on educational topics were delivered by County Superintendent G. A. Grim, of Nazareth; Superintendent F. W. Robbins, of Bethlehem; Professor W. N. Schwarze, of Bethlehem, of the Moravian College, and others, after which the directors visited Lehigh University and the Bethlehem Steel Works.

Rich Hermit Dies Alone.

With thousands of dollars in money and securities hidden in every part of his miserable shack, Isaac Burwell, aged seventy, a hermit miser, was found dead on the floor of his hut at Washington. Physicians say his death was due to lack of nourishment. Burwell was the last of a family at one time well known and prominent in Washington County. Many years ago he sold a large farm and the underlying coal, and believing himself to have been cheated, he retired from the world and lived alone. A large amount of his fortune has been found, and a further search is expected to reveal additional wealth. He leaves no known relatives.

Killed by Excessive Grief.

Too many deaths to bear all the grief have killed Mrs. Eliza Kapp. She is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. B. F. Passmore, Enola, of a broken heart, after losing husband, child and grandchild, three generations of the Kapp family, in a period covering less than a month. Typhoid fever caused the death of the three members of the Kapp family. It secured a foothold in the Passmore home on August 9, and before September her husband, son and granddaughter were dead of the malady and six others were taken with the disease.

Gasoline Sets Him Raving.

Herbert Schlicher, a plumber, was working in a gasoline tank of the Atlantic Refining Company, at Pennsylvania, when the fumes of the gasoline affected him in such a way that he became a raving maniac. Arthur Haller, his assistant, who was outside, tried to pull Schlicher through the manhole, when a desperate struggle ensued. Haller shouted for help, and several men came to his aid. Only with the greatest difficulty was Schlicher rescued from the tank. Under the influence of the fresh air he soon regained his composure.

Insurers Buy Two Towns.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York, for \$176,000 purchased 7000 acres of land, the greatest part of two towns, Ursina and Humbert, a municipal water plant, an electric light plant, a telephone line and a railroad, in addition to one of the largest bituminous coal mines in Somerset County. This property belonged to the defunct Connellsville and Ursina Coal and Coke Company, against which the Metropolitan Life held a mortgage, which was foreclosed and the property was sold at Sheriff's sale.

Haul Gagged Master Home.

While driving over a mountain road alone F. M. Geisler, driver for an Altoona bakery, was held up by footpads, and after being gagged and robbed, was thrown back into his carriage and left to the mercy of his horses. The hold-up occurred near the Buckhorn, and it was next morning that the team, with the driver, lying gagged in the carriage, was sighted on its way to Altoona, jogging along at a slow trot. But \$3 was secured by the robbers, and except his fright, Geisler was little the worse for the experience.

No Pastor Good Enough.

The Butler United Presbyterian congregation, the third largest of the denomination in the country, has decided to call no pastor at present to fill the vacant pulpit, "because none can be found good enough for the place." Trial sermons have been preached by sixty-eight candidates. Attorney J. W. Hutchinson, an officer of the church, is quoted as saying at a congregational meeting: "If the ministers we have heard are samples of what the church has to offer we need some new ministers in the denomination."

Stuck, Heels Up, in Fence.

Crawling through an opening in the fence at the York athletic grounds to witness a football game, Arthur Reed, a small West End boy, stuck midway. Afraid to cry out, because he was stealing his way in, yet unable to move, he hung head downward, occasionally grunting "Gee whiz!" until discovered by Benjamin Sipe, custodian of the grounds, about fifteen minutes later. When released from his position he was unconscious, but recovered.

Apart, They Died Same Day.

Separated by fifteen miles, both ill with pneumonia and the illness of each unknown to the other, Aaron Trexler and his wife died within six hours. Mrs. Trexler died at Brandonville, while on a visit to her mother, and her husband expired at Centralia, where the family resided.

The Pulpit

A SERMON
BY THE REV.
IRA W. HENDERSON

Subject: Knowing Christ.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching on the above theme at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Hamburg avenue and Weirfield street, the Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, pastor, took as his text, Luke 24:31,32: "And their eyes were opened and they knew Him, and He vanished out of their sight. And they said one to another, was not our heart burning within us while He spake to us in the way." He said:

If there is any one thing for which I am at all envious it is that I might have had, in God's providence, the same opportunity that these men had to talk face to face with Jesus; to have had an intimate, personal, humanly perceived knowledge of His reality in the bodily sense. If there is any particular men of whom I am envious, it is those disciples, who, from time to time, went with Jesus on His ministering tours; who knew Him, as we do not know Him—since He has gone hence; those men who heard His voice, who could look up into His face while He spoke to them, who could hear Him in the accents of their own language, which they were able to understand with the human ear. And while I am cognizant of the fact that we can get just as close to Jesus, spiritually and personally, as these men ever got in a bodily and material sense, there is to me a peculiar charm wrapped around their lives, owing to the fact that they talked with Him, that they really held conversation with the Lord and could see Him and understand Him and love Him as a man.

You know how these two men were walking by the way when Jesus came and spoke to them and interpreted to them the Scriptures. They were unable to see Him, because He was then to be discerned only spiritually. And after a few moments their eyes were opened and they knew Him and He vanished out of their sight. And they said one to the other, "Was not our heart burning within us as He spake to us in the way?"

There are a great many Christian people who have never heard Jesus speak to them; who have not the faintest sort of idea of what it means to have communion with our Lord; people who have no spiritual perception; who are but babes spiritually; who have not had their eyes opened to the contemplation of spiritual things; who have no realization—as they should have—that Jesus is continually speaking to them by the way. Their eyes are closed because they have never gotten spiritual power.

It is a peculiar thing about Christianity that you cannot tell whether the Lord can be spiritually discerned until you get into spiritual relations with the Lord. You cannot tell what was the spirit that thrilled and throbbed through the hearts of these men, until your own heart has been throbbing and thrilling with the knowledge that you have been talking with the Lord. But as soon as you have had a definite and experimental communion with the Lord, you begin to understand what was the feeling of those men who talked with Christ and whose hearts burned within them.

It is a different thing to know about Christ, than to know Christ. I can refer you to all sorts of books in my library which will attempt to tell you all about Christ. This Bible will tell you all about Christ, but it can never give you an experimental knowledge of Christ; that is something which no man or book can give or take away. The Scriptures may tell you what is the love of God to you, but that is only to know about Him. It is quite a different thing to be able to say, "I know Him, for I have had a vision of Jesus, revealing and ministering the love of God to me." I may read to you from daylight to dark about the love of God, about the wondrous sacrifice on Calvary, and all that it means to men; but if you have not the love of God in your own heart; if you do not know that Calvary is your own salvation, you do not know anything about it experientially. All that you know is hearsay. You may go into the realm of other things than spiritual and you may take another man's word for much truth. As we are humanly constituted, it is necessary that we should take a great deal of truth on the testimony of others. I do not pretend to be an expert on electricity or economics. I go to a man who has experimental knowledge of these things, in whom I can trust, and take his word for it. So it is throughout all the realm of nature. But when you come to spiritual things, the only thing that is of any use to you is a first hand knowledge.

Oh, I may tell you just how much Jesus is to me and just how much He might be to you if you would take Him; I might tell you how "the Word was," before the world was; I may take you through all the disciplines of philosophy; I may lead you to think I have a good thing for myself; but all that is good for me, is, in the last analysis, of no use to you, save as you have gotten it first of all for yourself.

The trouble with the church is that we know much about Christ and know Him too little. There is not a church member but who can discuss very learnedly—perhaps more or less intelligently, to be sure—about the theology of the Scriptures; who can tell me that God is divine, that He is transcendent and immanent, that He is around everything and through everything, that He is omnipresent, that

He is all-wise, that there is nothing takes place in the world which escapes His divine regards. But it is a far different thing to find a Christian who really knows the face of his Lord, who really knows what is the love of God to him.

I care not how much you may be able to philosophize. You may do that from the Scriptures. The heathen can build a system of philosophy on that Book. But it is far more necessary to have a life that is founded on divine realities. I care not how much you may know about the Scriptures, about Christ from the testimony of other people; the thing that is important to me is, is your heart burning within you as you walk by the way, while the Lord is speaking to your soul?

O, my friends, let us not be deceived. Christ can speak to you today just as powerfully, just as upliftingly and just as burning, as ever He spoke to the disciples. Christ can speak to you, in words adapted to your peculiar need, just as much as when He spoke to Moses in the burning bush. He will reveal Himself to us, just as truly as any patriarch ever got a vision of God. I am weary of the way the church of Christ goes back to the Fathers. May we have the Christian foresight and brains and ability to turn our faces to God and learn from Him. I am a great believer in giving all homage to those who have gone before. The knowledge of to-day is very largely founded on what is left to us by those who have antedated us—it is the consummation of an ever-increasing progress. But the only way that those who lived before us grew in knowledge was by turning their own faces to God that He might lead them, give them illumination and knowledge of the truth. And, if we are to make any progress at all in spiritual things, we must be willing to have a divine and wholesouled faith in God's purpose to lead us aright, even as He led the patriarchs. I do not mean to say that we are perfect, that we have no reason for contriteness of heart—but we belittle ourselves. Some people think that the power of God stopped in the hearts of men, with Jesus and Paul. Some people have more faith in Abraham and Moses than they have in the men of their own day. A man of our day and age who bears upon his face the marks of divinity and of inspiration and of power, a man who is in all things just as good as Abraham, should receive just as much recognition from his own and from the world as Abraham gets. Why! on the basis of common knowledge, what was the wisdom of Abraham compared with the wisdom of to-day; the enlightenment, the spiritual power of the patriarchs compared with what we have with Christ in our hearts? And yet, we are more willing to accept the dicta of Moses or Abraham than of Beecher or Spurgeon.

I understand just what Jesus meant when He said, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." There He was, a man in His own day and age outranking any man who ever lived, in spiritual things; and yet they said, "Is not this the carpenter's Son from down yonder in Nazareth?" "Why, out of that town no good can come; that man knoweth nothing." We in our day and age hail Jesus Christ and the revelation of God in His truth and beauty. And yet I know men to-day who are just as much inspired of God as Abraham was ever inspired, who are just as much filled with the Spirit of God as was Abraham, and more so; men who have a better and wider knowledge of the truth of God; men who live lives which are nobler. But they are not trusted. Let us have some sort of confidence that God is able to lead us to-day even as He led our fathers and the patriarchs. You may try to down that if you will. But, my friends, unless the church of Jesus Christ begins to give men a God who is ruling in the world to-day, a God who is lifting men in the world to-day, a God who is just as powerful in your life and mine as in any other man's, you will see that the Presbyterian and the Baptist and the Methodist and the Congregational and all the other churches will be swept out of existence that men may get for themselves in some way, under some other organization, the truth of God.

I know there is a good deal of talk, and a good deal of trouble in the hearts of men, in the church to-day, lest various organizations outside of the church should cripple us. But let us read in the movements of the people away from us the signs of the times. Let us read the handwriting in the heavens. Let us see in the workings of God to-day, a God who is just as powerful as He ever was in Palestine.

The time is coming when the church of Jesus Christ must get its eyes opened spiritually. Personally, I cannot believe all the things that I hear. I do not like the philosophy of certain cults; I do not believe their logic is correct in many points; but you will find that there is in the higher, intellectual classes of men to-day a desire to have a God who is present, a God who is just as powerful in their lives to-day as He ever was in the lives of the prophets. Let us give to men a God who will speak to them by the way. Let us lead men to a Comforter who will make their hearts burn as they walk through life, a God who is ever present, around about them, and within them. Let us tell men that it is one thing to know about the glory and the love of God, and another thing to know the beauty and the loveliness of the Father. Let us lead men to comprehend that it is one thing to know that Jesus spake to your fellow by the way; that He may speak to you by the way; and quite a far different thing to have Him speak to you by the way.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DEC. 8 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: Ruth's Wise Choice, Ruth 1:14-22—Golden Text, Ruth 1:16—Memory Verses, 16, 17—Read Ruth 1-4.

Leaving the Book of Judges and opening the story of Ruth we pass from vehement outdoor life, from tempest and trouble into quiet domestic scenes, says the Rev. R. A. Watson, D. D. After an exhibition of the greater movements of a people we are brought, as it were, to a cottage interior in the soft light of an autumn evening, to obscure lives passing through the cycles of loss and comfort, affection and sorrow. We have seen the ebb and flow of a nation's fidelity and fortune, a few leaders appearing clearly on the stage and behind them a multitude indefinite, indiscriminate, the thousands who form the ranks of battle and die on the field, who sway together from Jehovah to Baal and back to Jehovah again. What the Hebrews were at home, how they lived in the villages of Judah or on the slopes of Tabor, the narrative has not paused to speak of with detail. Now there is leisure after the strife and the historian can describe old customs and family events, can show us the toiling flockmasters, the busy reapers, the women with their cares and uncertainties, the love and labor of simple life. Thunderclouds of sin and judgment have rolled over the scene; but they have cleared away and we see human nature in examples that become familiar to us, no longer in weird shadow or vivid lightning flash, but as we commonly know it, homely, erring, enduring, imperfect, not unblest.

And Ruth—memorable for ever is her decision, charming for ever the words in which it is expressed. "Behold," said Naomi, "thy sister-in-law is gone back unto her people, and unto her god; return thou after thy sister-in-law." But Ruth replied, "Intreat me not to leave thee, and to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me and more also, if aught but death part thee and me." Like David's lament over Jonathan these words have sunk deep into the human heart. As an expression of the tenderest and most faithful friendship they are unrivalled. The simple dignity of the iteration in varying phrase till the climax is reached beyond which no promise could go, the quiet fervor of the feeling, the thought which seems to have almost a Christian depth—all are beautiful, pathetic, noble. From this moment a charm lingers about Ruth and she becomes dearer to us than any woman of whom the Hebrew records tell.

Dignified and warm affection is the first characteristic of Ruth, and close beside it we find the strength of a firm conclusion as to duty. It is good to be capable of clear resolve, parting between this and that of opposing considerations and differing claims. Not to rush at decisions and act in mere wilfulness, for wilfulness is the extreme of weakness, but to judge soundly and on this side or that to say: Here I see the path for me to follow; along this and no other I conclude to go. Unreason decides by taste, by momentary feeling often out of mere spite or antipathy. But the resolve of a wise, thoughtful person, even though it bring temporal disadvantage, is a moral gain, a step towards salvation. It is the exercise of individuality of the soul.

Life has many partings, and we have all had our experience of some which without fault on either side separate those well fitted to serve and bless each other. Over matters of faith, questions of political order and even social morality separations will occur. There may be no lack of faithfulness on either side when at a certain point widely divergent views of duty are taken by two who have been friends. One standing only a little apart from the other sees the same light reflected from a different facet of the crystal, streaming out in a different direction. As it would be altogether a mistake to say that Orpah took the way of worldly selfishness, Ruth only going in the way of duty, so it is entirely a mistake to accuse those who part with us on some question of faith or conduct and think of them as finally estranged. A little more knowledge and we would see with them or they with us. Some day they and we shall reach the truth and agree in our conclusions. Separations there must be for a time, for as the character leans to love or justice, the mind to reasoning or emotion, there is a difference in the vision of the good for which a man should strive.

Yet one difference between men reaches to the roots of life. The company of those who keep the straight way and press on towards the light have the most sorrowful recollection of some partings. They have had to leave comrades and brethren behind who despised the quest of holiness and immortality, and had nothing but mockery for the Friend and Saviour of man. The shadows of estrangement falling between those who are of Christ's company are nothing compared with the dense cloud which divides them from men pledged to what is earthly and ignoble; and so the reproach of sectarian division coming from irreligious persons needs not trouble those who have as Christians an eternal brotherhood.

OUR FARMS IN 1907 YIELD SEVEN BILLIONS

Secretary Wilson's Annual Report Gives Dazzling Figures.

CORN IS KING, HAY SECOND

Farmers Grow Rich—While Products Are Smaller in Volume, Their Value Exceeds Average—Cotton in Third Place.

Washington, D. C.—The farmers of the United States poured into the domestic and foreign markets during the fiscal year of 1907 the amazing total of \$7,412,000,000 in valuation of all kinds of farm products.

This unassailable evidence of the remarkable prosperity of the country figures in hard cash ten per cent. more than the agricultural interests of the country obtained for their products during the fiscal year 1906. Moreover, it is an increase of fifty-seven per cent. over the total realized in 1899.

To the average mind the total valuation of farm products in the United States in the fiscal years from 1899 to 1907, inclusive, is so vast as to be almost incomprehensible. Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, in his annual report, made public, gives this total as \$53,000,000,000.

"It is only by comparison," says Secretary Wilson, "that a glimmer of understanding can be given to such numbers as the foregoing. Enough is apparent, however, to make it plain that the farmer of the United States is in a business that counts for national welfare by providing the wherewithal on a scale of magnificence that defies the imagination to comprehend."

Mr. Wilson lays especial stress and draws an interesting comparison in figuring the value of the year's corn crop, which he estimates at \$1,350,000,000, granting that it sold at the present average price. This is an increase of twenty-six per cent. over the average value of the five previous crops.

"The farm value of the corn crop of eight such years as 1907," says Mr. Wilson, "would pay for duplicating every mile of steam railroads in the United States, and pay for their costly terminals, rolling stock and all property. In thirteen years it would replace the present banking power of this country in banking capital, surplus, deposits and circulation, and in seventeen years it would replace the banking power of the world."

It is not hard to account for the increased cost of living, after reading the report by Secretary Wilson.

While crops in nearly every instance are smaller in volume than the average for the past five years, their total value is largely in excess of the average, and even of the bumper year, 1906. When, with smaller crops, the Secretary says the farmer this year will have more money to spend and more to invest than ever before, it is evident that the increased cost of food products is being paid for by the consumer.

According to Mr. Wilson, the year has been one of untoward conditions, requiring all the skill and industry of the farmer to grow an average crop. The struggle has been not only one of an erratic season, but of a scarcity of help in every State and Territory in the Union.

The report pays considerable attention to the durum wheat crop. This species was introduced in this country in 1899-1902, having been brought from Africa and Russia by the department, at a cost of \$10,000. This year's crop, covering 3,000,000 acres, which was formerly the home of the cactus and the prairie dog, is worth \$30,000,000, or more than twice the annual cost of the Department of Agriculture. Europe took more than 20,000,000 bushels, a large amount of the product going to its former homes, Russia and Africa.

The growth of the beet sugar industry in fifteen years has been wonderful. In 1892 the factories turned out 13,460 tons, while this year the product reached 500,000 tons. Much is said of alfalfa as a wealth-producing crop. The total crop for this year is worth \$100,000,000.

There are 11,000,000 acres of land under cultivation in the irrigated region, and the total crops are worth more than \$175,000,000.

Wheat production was six per cent. less than the average, yet its value is more than five per cent. greater, or \$500,000,000 in round figures.

The increased cost of products is strikingly illustrated in the oat crop, which was a failure to a great extent. While it is nineteen per cent. less in quantity and quality, it is worth twenty-six per cent. more than the average. Cotton takes third place among products, its value being about \$650,000,000, ranking below corn and hay. Rice took a big jump in quantity, the production being ninety-eight per cent. above the average for three years. This country now exports more rice than it imports.

The advances in the prices of butter and milk have made the dairy products alone worth \$800,000,000, or much more than any crop save corn. The egg and poultry products were worth over half a billion.

On a value basis, farm and forest products made up seventy-one per cent. of the total exports of the United States, and the Secretary says our foreign credit is mainly sustained by our farmers.

FACTORY HANDS RUN DOWN

Five Killed and Six Injured in a Shocking Accident.

Waterbury's Trolley Disabled by Motorman's Frantic Effort to Clear a Railroad Crossing.

Waterbury, Conn.—With its motive power suddenly disabled an Oakville trolley car, loaded with employees of the Oakville Pin Company, was run down and wrecked by a freight train on the West Main street crossing of the Highland Division at 7 o'clock a. m. The dead were:

Annie Corcoran, twenty years old. Robert French, twenty years old. Walter Hayes, seventeen years old. Jane Kelly, thirty-nine years old. Sarah Ryan, twenty-six years old. The seriously injured are: Charles Learned, motorman, contusions, cuts and temporary insanity; Andrew Leglien, head badly cut and arms injured; Kittie Hanley, head cut; Margaret Mellen, both arms broken; Jennie Benson, crushed foot; Theresa Kolla, ankle broken; Sadie Allen, legs cut off; J. S. Bassett, dislocation of the shoulder and injuries to the knee and hands; Bridget Hanley, fractured skull; John Kaczergis, No. 62 James street, leg shattered.

Charles Learned, motorman of the car, who escaped by jumping through the glass window of his vestibule, was locked up, raving mad. John Dillon, the conductor, who signalled the car to go ahead, and John Flavin, the gateman, who raised the barrier and let the car upon the tracks in the path of the onrushing train, are also held without bail.

A passenger train had just passed and, although the alarm bell was ringing Flavin raised the gates. He says that the bell rang most of the time anyway, whether a train was near or not, and that he supposed its ringing was caused by the passenger train which had just gone by.

In accordance with the rules Dillon, the conductor, walked across the track in advance of his car carrying a red lantern, for its was still dark. Had he turned his head he must have seen the freight, pulled by two locomotives, dashing toward him. But he did not, and raised his lantern, the signal for the car to proceed. With his car squarely on the crossing Learned heard the roar of the train and looked up to see the headlight almost at his elbow.

He swung on all the power, but this blew out the fuse and the car was stalled. Then Learned plunged head first through the window, and the crash followed. The car was struck full in the centre and carried 200 yards up the track. Learned, the motorman, when he saw what had happened, is said to have tried to dash out his brains against a curbstone.

The dead were so horribly mangled that for a long time their closest relatives were unable to identify them, and the undertakers had trouble in getting the bodies together.

Fortune St. Pierre, a passenger on the trolley, probably owes his life to the fact that he broke his pledge of a year and yielded to the longing for a cigarette. From the centre of the car he went to the front platform and got tobacco and paper from Learned. He leaped from the door just before the collision came.

HOLD COTTON AT 15 CENTS.

Planters Propose to Store 6,000,000 Bales to Get Their Price.

New Orleans, La.—The holding by cotton planters of at least 6,000,000 bales of this year's crop in warehouses until cotton brings fifteen cents a pound was the principal object of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Farmers' Union here. Fifteen directors participated.

The financial situation was thought to require the most careful co-operation by planters in order to hold up the price of cotton. It is proposed to store the cotton in warehouses and to make a warehouse receipt on cotton as nearly as possible the equivalent of money, in order better to insure the success of the storing scheme. The recommendations adopted at to-day's meeting will be submitted to the vote of cotton planters in each of the States represented at the meeting.

These States are Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Arkansas.

CHRISTMAS TREE HARVEST.

About 150,000 to Come This Year From New Brunswick.

St. Stephen, N. B.—Cutting of fir trees in New Brunswick for export to the United States, to be used as Christmas trees, has reached larger proportions this season than ever before. The American buyers have found that it is much cheaper to get the trees from Canada than from Maine, the Canadian stumpage price and wages for labor being much below the American rates, and with no duty imposed on the exportation of the trees, the conditions all favor Canada in its rivalry with Maine for the Christmas tree business in the United States. It is estimated that the province of New Brunswick will export at least 150,000 trees to the American market during the next month for the Christmas trade. The prices offered are generally regarded as high.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week
Beginning Dec. 8, 1907.
By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Lessons from an old love story.
The book of Ruth. Read in the meeting.
—Ruth II, 10-20.

Benjamin Franklin being called upon to speak at a meeting of a scientific society in Paris, whose members were mostly atheists, recited the Bible story of Ruth. His hearers were charmed with the story. One of them was so enthusiastic that he wanted to know if it were published and, if so, declared that he would like to purchase the book that contained it. Franklin answered that it was published and when asked where quietly answered, "In a book called the Bible." This incident has other lessons, but it is also a splendid testimony to the beauty of the story of Ruth as a romance. And it is one of the most charming of romances, and, moreover, it is true, truth stranger (and even more romantic) than fiction.

The story may be very briefly recalled. In time of famine Elimelech and Naomi, husband and wife, with their two sons, went down into the land of Moab. Here the sons, both married, the wife of one being Orpah and that of the other Ruth. It so happened in course of time that all three men died. Naomi therefore determined to return to Judaea. She advised her daughters-in-law to remain in Moab, and Orpah consented to do so, kissing her goodbye. But "Ruth" clung to her mother-in-law and said: "Entreat me not to leave thee or to return from following thee, for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge. Thy people shall be my people and thy God my God. Where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried." Naomi could not resist such pleading, and Ruth returned to her home with her. She was sent to glean in the fields of Boaz, a rich and influential man, and a mutual love arose between them. Boaz took Ruth as his wife, and through this marriage she became one of the two gentiles who belonged to the ancestry of our Lord Jesus Christ.

This is indeed an old love story, but one that in various phases is frequently repeated. But, more than this, it is an instructive love story. (1) It teaches that faithfulness is always rewarded. The faithfulness of Ruth to her mother-in-law has seldom been equaled, much less excelled. But how great was her reward! She found another husband, a better home, and was especially honored in being one of those from whom the Saviour of the world descended. (2) In Ruth's life story we have also a beautiful illustration of self sacrifice. What a renunciation Ruth made to accompany Naomi—country, home, friends, her gods and her burial place, so sacred to orientals! But here, too, she was highly rewarded. God always rewards sacrifices made for love, and especially for love of Him. (3) This story reminds us of God's love for us. Boaz, the rich and powerful, loved the humble Ruth. God, the eternal sovereign God, loves us, though we are infinitely inferior to Him. Do we repay His love? Do we love Him in return, as Ruth did Boaz, and are we willing to serve Him?

BIBLE READINGS.

I Sam. xviii, 1-3; II Sam. i, 25-27; Song of Solomon II, 1-4; viii, 6, 7; Jer. xxxi, 3; Hos. xi, 4; John III, 16; Rom. v, 8-11; viii, 32; I John iv, 7-14, 18-21.

President Roosevelt's Greeting.

While the International Christian Endeavor convention was in session recently at Seattle, Wash., President Roosevelt sent the following greeting to General Secretary Shaw:

The White House.

Washington, June 2, 1907.

My Dear Mr. Shaw—I thank you for your letter. Through you I wish to extend to the International Christian Endeavor my heartiest good wishes for the admirable work they are doing. Let me in particular express my earnest hope that you will emphasize as one of the features of your convention the need that the Endeavorers should take a first rank in good citizenship. I am glad you are to endeavor to bring this subject so prominently before this meeting.

It will be a pleasure to accept honorary membership in your Christian Endeavor Patriots' league, for I am sure that with the general purposes and efforts of that league I shall have the heartiest sympathy, though of course I could not commit myself in advance to agree with all of their views without knowing them.

I wish you godspeed in your work because the Christian Endeavorers are working for the things that are vital to the soul, and I believe that they can do much that is of the very greatest value to the cause of good citizenship, for in the last analysis the fundamental requisite of good citizenship from the standpoint of the country is that a man should have the very qualities which make him of real value in the home, in the church, in all the higher relationships of life. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. William Shaw, General Secretary, United Society of Christian Endeavor, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

Never More Than Now.

The state union sends you its congratulations on your past achievements and bids you face the future with stronger purposes and with a dauntless courage. Christian Endeavor never had so much to be thankful for as today. The sky of promise was never so bright, the open doors of oppor-

tunity were never so many, the loud ringing calls for an exercise of the heroic never sounded as they do this hour, and, best of all, the great army of the young never mustered so many valiant fighters as now. "Best of all" did I say? It should have been second best, for first and paramount stands the thrilling truth of power from on high, to be had for the asking—power that will vitalize our efforts and make our service of some avail, for ours is Christian Endeavor.—John R. Clements to Yates County (N. Y.) Union Through Convention Bulletin.

A Valuable Grace.

It is a Christian grace to have pleasant and affectionate thoughts about men, to rejoice in their excellencies and charitably to forget, as far as may be, their shortcomings.—R. W. Dale.

Love.

Love that does not serve is not love at all. The measure of self denial that one is ready to suffer is the measure of the love that is in one's heart. Love that will not sacrifice is only a sentiment.—Forward.

The Great Moment.

There are certain times in a young life when God comes near to the soul. Those moments are the soul's opportunities, and every one neglected is an enduring loss of joy and power. As Victor Hugo puts it, "Heaven, on occasion, half opens its arms to us, and that is the great moment."—Forward.

Do It Now.

I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do or any kindness that I can show to any fellow human being let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.—Stephen Grellet.

Y. P. S. C. E.

[Endeavor acrostic.]

Note.—Each line of each verse begins with an initial of our great movement.

Yielded unto Christ, the King,
Youthful hearts and faces bright,
Yearning other lives to bring,
Ye are precious in His sight.
Yes, you cannot choose but sing,
Yonder gleams the eternal light.

Pardoned all your follies past,
Pledged to follow love's decree,
Persevere while life shall last;
Pure let each endeavor be;
Pray and work, for near and vast
Presses on eternity.

Standing by the Saviour's side,
Strong to be and do and dare,
Seek the souls for whom He died,
Succor, shelter, serve and share;
Spread the tidings far and wide;
Send the gospel everywhere.

Called to service grand and true,
Choose today the work divine;
Consecrate your life anew;
Christ commands: Arise and shine!
Clouds that cross and break the view
Courage will with silver line.

Each Endeavorer should essay
Every weight to cast aside;
Early tread the King's highway,
Ever near your Royal Guide,
Eager plodding through the day—
Eden's gates at eventide.

—A. W. in London Christian Endeavor Times.

Wide Awake, Endeavor Leader.

Charles G. Dean, president of the Tennessee Christian Endeavor union, was born Aug. 27, 1879, in Pleasant Hill, Miss. He has lived in Memphis since 1898 and is a member of the Court Avenue Presbyterian church, where he is the superintendent of the Sunday school. He was serving the Christian Endeavor local union as president for the third year when elected president of the state union last April. Tennessee, President Dean tells us, will do Christian Endeavor missionary work this year. They expect to raise \$1,000 and send workers from the organized points into the towns adjacent to their homes. Thus they hope to organize many new societies and unions and strengthen those now in the work. Many have volunteered for this service, for Tennessee is the Volunteer State.

CHARLES G. DEAN.

The Key Word Training.
The key word of Christian Endeavor is training, training in expression, training in service, training in living, training of the heart, training of the mind, training of the tongue, training of the body and girl, training of the young man and woman, training to make men and women, training to make citizens, training to make effective Christians, training in the church, training for the church, training by the church.—President Clark at Seattle.

Avoiding Trouble.

How much trouble he avoids who does not look to see what his neighbor says or does or thinks, but only to what he does himself, that it may be just and pure.—Marcus Aurelius.

Shapiro Bros., Mapleton Depot, Pa.

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EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Dec. 8: ("Missions.") "God in the world."—II Cor. v, 18-20. "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself."

By REV. WALTER J. YATES, D. D.
Passages for reference—Matt. i, 21; Luke xix, 10; John III, 16; xx, 21.

It is an easy matter to live in this God's world for years and not come to any just realization that there is any God in it at all. Watch the people around you, listen to their talk for awhile and then say if you think the majority act and speak as if God was a living reality to them, as if He was the one only supreme reality. To come a little closer to the mark, ask yourself if you act and speak—may, if in your inner, secret life you do earnestly and feelingly grasp it as the most momentous fact of your existence—the fact that God is in His world.

In a certain dim, faroff way we do believe that all things had a beginning and there must have been a Creator of all things. In a way that we vainly fancy is scientific most of us believe in the supreme rulership of the natural world by Law. We spell it with a big L and half believe we have explained something, while all the time we are covertly replacing God by this indefinite something we call Law, spelled with a big L.

Much of this comes from intellectual laziness. We are too indolent to think hard and deep on this all important fact, or on any other, for that matter. More of our difficulty comes from a dread of knowing the reality, for a certain stubbornness of will resists the duty which we instinctively feel would come pressingly upon us if once we should come face to face with the consciousness that God is hell and is ruling and calls us to duty in His service.

But God is in His world. This is a very solemn, a very momentous fact. It is important for us to recognize it. No other truth is so important. Better hold still and let this get hold of you, get a firm hold. The whole ongoing of the world is the result of His being here. He is here for a purpose. What that is you will hardly discover in the columns of the newspaper or the current magazine. You will be keen eyed and quick eared if you catch it in the whirl of business or in the excitement of the social circle. But He is here and for a purpose. And that purpose is working all powerfully under all business and society and behind and through all the newspaper and magazine world.

Slowly it may be, surely it certainly is, that His purpose is working steadily to bring this world to Himself. Ungodly it does seem in a fearful degree, this old world of ours, but God is in it, and it is lifting into light. The heaven is in it and is working through the whole mass.

Jesus Christ has been here, and the world can never be its old self. It is coming into a new life. Solemn it is, but it is also joyous, glorious. Gladly triumphant it shall be.

You may not find any theory of the atonement which satisfies you completely. You may not have a consistent theology and may doubt the possibility of constructing one, but it is still wonderfully satisfying that Jesus seeks and saves the lost in these days, saves even we. Still more, He is making us over into His likeness. We know it. We are more conscious of it than of aught else. We are becoming reconciled to God, His ways and plans. He rules us, rules in us, and we are glad. We are no longer afraid. Pain ceases to be evil as we endure for His sake.

God is with us. We live in and for Him.

Sentence Sermons.

The test of your Christian character should be that you are a joy bearing agent to the world.—Henry Ward Beecher.

You may depend upon it that he is a good man whose intimate friends are all good.—Lavater.

Let God do with me what He will. It will be either heaven itself or some beginning of it.—Mountford.

Nobility of character manifests itself at loopholes when it is not provided with large doors.—Mary E. Wilkins.

A duty well done and systematically carried out becomes easy, while only occasional response is a struggle every time.—Rev. J. R. Kendall.

Lots of people let their daily manna spoil while they pray for butter and sugar to spread on it.—Henry F. Cope.

Drudgery is as necessary to call out the treasures of the mind as harrowing and planting those of the earth.—Margaret Fuller.

Ten thousand of the greatest faults in our neighbors are of less consequence to us than one of the smallest in ourselves.—Whately.

True Enjoyment.

The best way for a man rightly to enjoy himself is to maintain a universal, ready and cheerful complacency with the divine and uncreated will in all things, as knowing that nothing can issue and flow forth from the fountain of goodness but that which is good, and therefore a good man is never offended with any piece of divine dispensation, nor hath he any reluctance against that will that dictates, and determines all things by an eternal rule of goodness; as knowing that there is an unbounded and almighty love that without any disdain or envy freely communicates itself to everything He made, that always unfolds those in His everlasting arms who are made partakers of His own image, perpetually nourishing and cherishing them with the fresh and vital influences of His grace.—Dr. John Smith.

Is This to Be Your Symphony?

To live content with small means, to seek elegance rather than luxury and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable, and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quickly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, to babes and songs, with open heart; to hear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never—in a word, to let the spiritual unbidden and unconscious grow up through the common—this is to be my symphony.—Channing.

Many Sidedness of Christian Endeavor.

I marvel sometimes at the many sidedness of our Christian Endeavor work. Born in large part out of an idea that the best Christian development is brought about through exercise, Christian Endeavor has come to stand for much that may properly be termed unusual in our church life. In very many instances it has seen an unusual opportunity not strictly within its sphere and yet a task that needed doing. True to its best, it has put itself to doing the particular thing and by the power of its example has opened the eyes of those who ought to have seen the duty. Then it has been Christian Endeavor's good sense, after having put the proper forces to work, to leave this duty in the hands where it rightfully belonged and itself pass on to other pioneer work for the good of humanity and the glory of the Christ.—John R. Clements in Christian Endeavor World.

CUNNING COYOTES.

Their Patience and Some of Their Other Peculiar Traits.

This is the coyote—Co-yo-tay, with all the syllables, to the Mexican who named him; "kote" merely to the American wanderer who has come and gone so often that he at last regards himself a resident stockman and farmer.

It is this little beast's triangular visage, his sharp nose fitted for the easy investigation of other people's affairs, his oblique green eyes, with their squint of cowardice and perpetual hunger, says the Outing Magazine, that should have a place in the adornment of escutcheons. It is notorious that the vicissitudes of his belly never bring to him the fate upon whose verge he always lives and that nothing but strychnine, and not always that, will bring an end to his forlorn career.

As his gray back moves slowly along above the reeds and coarse grass and he turns his head to look at you he knows at once whether or not you have with you a gun, and you cannot know how he knows. Once satisfied that you are unarmed, he will remain near in spite of any vocal remonstrances and by and by may proceed to interview you in a way that for unobtrusiveness might be taken as a model of the art.

Lie down on the thick brown carpet of the wilderness and be still for twenty minutes, and, watching him from the corner of your eye, you will see that he has been joined by others of his brethren hitherto unseen. He seems to be curious to know, first, if you are dead and, second, if by any chance—and he lives upon chances—there is anything else in your neighborhood that he might find eatable.

If you pass on with indifference, which is the usual way, he will sit himself down upon his tail on the nearest knoll and loll his red tongue and leer at you as one with whom he is half inclined to claim acquaintance. He looks and acts then so much like a gray dog that one is inclined to whistle to him. Make any hostile demonstration, and he will move a little farther and sit down again.

If by any means you manage to offend him deeply at this juncture, the

Loyalty to the Church.

The religion taught and practiced by Christian Endeavorers is not a dreamy, introspective, hermit-like religion. The society believes in doing as well as praying, in practicing as well as preaching, but all our efforts will count for naught without loyalty. You would better cut loose from every tie that binds you to Christian Endeavor and remain loyal to your own church than attempt to be loyal to the cause of Christian Endeavor and forget in which church you have a home and to which you owe allegiance. Let us be a noble army of young men and women of whom our church and pastors may have reason to be proud.—C. C. McNeil in Jamaica Christian Endeavor Gem.

Its Supreme Work.

I have just returned from a long and arduous pioneering journey in the "neglected continent"—neglected to the last by Christian Endeavor as well as by other Protestant forces—but I have found that there, among the Andes and on the pampas, in the busy cities of this continent of opportunity, a far better name for South America, as well as where Christian Endeavor has been known and prized the longest, there as well as here and everywhere else, I say, the supreme work of the society is training the church of the future.—Dr. Cook.